ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,614—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1899.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

P. & O.
GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION, LONDON.
The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied.
WHISKY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th May.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	6126	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wilmer	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	19th "
M. L. SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	26th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

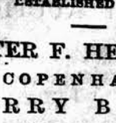
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th May, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Breiich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 690	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
SACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

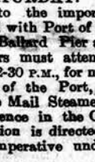
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 10, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesdays, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,397	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,357	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the steamer in the stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

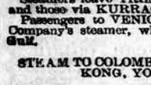
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 16th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 2nd June, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 13th May.

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

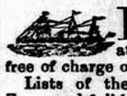
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	25th May, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months, Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "HORMIDA" from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 20th May, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27, 1899.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SULTAN	2,284	Bohnsack	12th May.

Taking Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports south of ZANZIBAR up to DELAGOA BAY; and Native passengers up to ZANZIBAR and GERMAN coast only.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, MADEIRA,
DELAGOA BAY and
CAPE TOWN SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 30th March, 1899.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Capt. S. Yoshizawa, 3,278 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on or about the 18th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th May, 1899.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER on or about 30th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th May, 1899.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected in the Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

	Rs.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Waers Charged extra.	
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per measem	25
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

TABLE FURNITURE.

SUPERIOR
DAMASK TABLE LINEN
FROM THE BELFAST LINEN CO.
Unapproachable for Quality and Finish.
TABLE CLOTHS AND SERVIETTES
Ready Dressed for Use.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
EXTRA QUALITY.
ELECTRO-PLATE,
Imported from the leading Manufacturers in Sheffield, and London,
SPOONS AND FORKS, A SPECIALITY.

FINEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
TREACHER & Co. are SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated Cavendish Cutlery, which they can confidently recommend as superior in temper and quality and in general excellence.
IN IVORY AND L'AFRICAINE HANDLES.

STANDARD CHINA AND GLASS WARE.
Selected from the best English and Continental Houses.
TREACHER'S STANDARD GLASS WARE
CHINA AND GLASS FLOWER HOLDERS.
SPECIAL LISTS, WITH COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS, SENT ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN
WEDDING CAKES.
Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE
THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY
KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.
NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS
KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,
HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:—H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

PROMPT RELIEF
Can be OBTAINED by the use of
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP
In LUNG COMPLAINTS,
BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.
SIMPLE COUGHS and COLDS Yield at once to its CURATIVE POWER.
Containing no INJURIOUS ingredients, it is PREFERABLE to the NUMEROUS IMPORTED REMEDIES of more or less HARMFUL Character, and is SUITABLE for ADULTS and CHILDREN alike.
Re 1 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEBILITY OF EVERY KIND and from any cause can be successfully mastered and eventually cured by the use of
KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR,
A combination of the FINEST TONIC DRUGS and Chemicals known, including
DAMIANA, PHOSPHORUS and COCOA.
Its curative powers give it a remarkable command in all cases of Nervous Waste, Exhaustion, Brain-fag, etc., and it is a very Valuable Remedy for the use of business men who are always liable to "run down" and get "below-par" in the Indian Climate—Pleasant in flavour, it may be taken as a liqueur after meals.
A SAFEGUARD AND REMEDY IN ONE.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
THE STANDARD BRAND OF AERATED WATERS.
ACCURATELY PREPARED
Under highly SANITARY CONDITIONS
FROM THE BEST MATERIALS
BY MODERN MACHINERY
UNDER HIGHLY SKILLED SUPERVISION
PERFECTLY FILTERED WATER
ABSOLUTELY CLEAN BOTTLES.
Only are used—and every precaution is taken to secure
DRINKS OF THE FINEST FLAVOURS OF FULL and UNIFORM STRENGTH and of the HIGHEST POSSIBLE STANDARD of QUALITY.

	Per Dozen
Soda-Potash and Aerated Waters	12 annas.
All other kinds, Sweet and Medicated	Re. 1.

DELIVERED FREE in Town. 6 Dozen PACKED FREE for Steamer or Rail transit.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copperplate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

LARGEST
CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.
THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE
From RS. 250 to RS. 450.
PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.
THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; 28in. wheels; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres; block chain; rubber brake and pedals; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.
Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle; Dunlop pneumatic tyres; block chain; leather gear case; rubber brake and pedals; invented handle-bar; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
BURGNADY.
WE beg to draw the attention of our constituents to a SPECIAL LIGHT BURGANDY which we are offering at a very low figure during the Hot Weather. This Wine is equal to POMMARD at only half the price.
PRICE, per Dozen Quarts, Rs. 16-8.
Do. do. Pints, " 9-8.
N.B.—Single bottles at dozen Rates.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR" CATALOGUE.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" BRAND.
THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"
Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000.
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Bo'rd, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

RARE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKS.
Curios, Facsims, Illustrations, &c. Very valuable private collection.
Catalogue 1s. Postage 2½d.
H. BOUVIER,
44, Rue St. Georges, Paris.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

POCKET VOLUMES.

Adler, (C.) and Ramsay (A.)— ... ... Rs. a.
Told in the Coffee House. Turkish Tales, Collected and done into English. Cloth ... 2 4
Alden (W. L.)—A Lost Soul. Cloth. 1 2
Anonymous—The Flaw in the Marble. With coloured frontispiece and title-page, and with full-page illustrations, vignettes, etc. Cloth gilt 1 14
Aubrey (Frank)—A Studio Mystery. Cloth ... 1 8
Baskett, (J. N.)—"At You-All's House." A' Missouri Native Story 4 8
Bell (B. S. Warren.)—The Page Papers and some Stories 1 2
Bullock (Shan F.)—Ring O'Rushes. With full-page illustrations. Cloth 1 8
Campbell (Gerald.)—The Joneses and the Asterisks. A Story in Monologue. With six illustrations 2 10
Chambers (R. W.)—In the Quarter. A Story of Paris Life. Cloth 1 14
——The King in Yellow. Cloth 1 14
Chester (Norley)—Stories from Dante. With Illustrations. Cloth gilt. 2 10
Coleridge (M. E.) The Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, Cloth 1 2
Corelli (Marie)—... ...rn Illustration by G. ... Cloth. 1 8
... and Lady Jeune. F. A. Steel, and Susan. Countess of Malmesbury—The Modern Marriage Market. With Portraits. Cloth 1 8
Crane (Stephen)—Georges Mother. Cloth ... 1 8
Crawford (Marion)—Love in Idleness. A Bar Harbour Tale. Cloth 1 8

THE KHATAU MAKANJI S. & W. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 25 per Share for the Half-year ending 31st December 1898, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 29th Instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 29, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P.M., to the Registered Shareholders of that day, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th May 1899.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING
KODAK CAMERAS AND
SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	24 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS	48 0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2	40 0
Do. do. No. 4	60 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	125 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1 12
„ FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2 8
„ BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK No. 2...	3 8
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5 4
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK No. 4...	5 4

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBBRAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE," manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, from fresh Selected Fruit. Invaluable for Diarrhœa. Per Jar Re. 1-4, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER and Co., Bombay.

WORTH TRYING.—Our Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35; Tennis Flannel Suits, Rs. 30; Dress Dinner Jackets, Rs. 40; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24; Evening Dress Suits, Rs. 85; Dress Shirts, 6 for Rs. 30; Best West End Styles. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

JABORANDI HAIR OIL.—This is an elegant preparation for rendering the Hair soft and glossy and preventing it from falling off. Prepared only by LINDEN & Co., Chemists and Druggists, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road. Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation. Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD and Policies for over £1,500,000 were issued by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TUITION.—TYPE-WRITING and SHORTHAND, taught fully and completely for Rs. 10 per mensem. The BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.

WANTED a HINDU CLERK, to be generally useful in a European firm. Must be very accurate at figures and should know Gujerati writing. Salary Rs. 25 to 30. Apply No. "24," care of this office.

WANTED, a PIANO TUTOR.—Apply with particulars to Mrs. SOPHIE, No. 6 Road South of Grant Road Bridge.

WANTED a good EUROPEAN FITTER. Apply with copies of Testimonials and experience, to "E," care of this office.

REPORTER.—WANTED, fully competent European or Anglo-Indian SHORTHAND REPORTER for daily newspaper in India. Address, stating salary required and qualifications, "Box 353," care of this Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

RECEIVED, a large supply of "Symphonions" with 12 Steelplate Tunes to each, Rs. 60, 75, 175 and Rs. 300. STEFFENAUER & Company, Fort, Bombay.

FOUCHE & Co.—PRIVATE DETECTIVES under EUROPEANS only. Undertake every kind of detective and secret enquiry work:—(1), Divorce proceedings initiated. (2) Applications, Petitions or Memorials prepared and typed ready for transmission. (3) Houses and estates purchased and sold. (4) Missing friends traced. (5) Debts collected, Loans negotiated. (6) Partnerships arranged. (7) Persons watched. (8) The interests of the non-official classes watched, and abuses in administration brought to the notice of the constituted authorities in India and in England. Head Office,—No. 1, Main Street, Poona.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENLARGEMENTS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS are prepared to supply Permanent High Class Enlargements on Paper and Opal, finished Artistically in Black and White or Water Colours. The character and likeness carefully preserved. For Prices and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Saloon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re.1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 12 years as second to none in the market. Send for at in and you will be its regular buyer. N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street; Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c.,&c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing, Cross, London.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venseegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May. 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150% sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Table of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 6: Quarterly Rs. 3: to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANYONE who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	Per box	15 0
Monicos Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15 0
Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12 8

MANILA CIGARS.

"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash. Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			Per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do. „	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do. „	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do. „	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do. „	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do. „	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do. „	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	„	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	„	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100	„	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	„	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ...Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ...Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ... „	1 12 0	PEKOE ... „	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ... „	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ... „	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ... „	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ... „	0 10

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Establish 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS.

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA

THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

ZAROUBA

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goître or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILLE JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and other commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £280,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, to the Current Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rates and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Jamsetjee Bunder, Colaba, on account of the Fire Insurance Offices concerned.

About 892 full pressed bales cotton, damaged by fire and water.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required, at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned—lot of wines, consisting of majority, whisky Monte Fiano claret, old Fino sherry, coca wine, Bass ale, London club port, and sherry, Milanah claret, Spanish port wine, Carlowitz, Gato shrerry, etc, etc.,

TO-MORROW, SATUEDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, lots.

Also one set of diving apparatus by Messrs. siebe and Gorman, complete.

One set of diving apparatus, by C. E. Hinke, complete.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 hand-some strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong Bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 strong cape pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 second hand English built square landau by Peters and Sons, London.
1 second hand English built mail phaeton, by Hall and Sons.
1 second hand single seated superio built brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD WATCHES, CHAINS, COINS, AND GOLD PLATED LOCKETS, ETC.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

One gold watch by John Jones and Co., with chain and coins.

One gold brooch, one gold bracelet and 2 gold earings, with jewels and one gold necklace.

One case about 138 gold plated lockets set with mixed stones, of various designs, each to be sold separately.

The above is on view.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 121 of 1897.

Vassanji Munji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort.....Plaintiff.

versus.

Raghunath Makund, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwady, outside the Fort.....Defendant.

Pursuant to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of September, 1897, and the Judge's order, dated the 17th day of April, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the premises, at Lanowli, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Madras time).

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the following properties, viz.—

LOT NO. 1.—AT 4 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land forming portion of Survey No. 86, together with the Gymkhana Hotel Bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Lanowli, Taluka Maval, Poona, Zillah, and bounded as follows:—On the east and north by the property of Rustomjee Sorabjee Kharas, on the south by the property of Dinshaw Shapurjee Dallas, and on the west by the portion of plots Nos. 25 and 26 hereinafter described, which premises are now in the occupation of the defendant Raghunath Makund and his tenants.

LOT NO. 4.—AT 5 P. M.

All that piece or parcel of land being Survey No. 5, containing by admeasurement 6,171 square yards, situate on the west side of the Lanowli Bazaar Road, at Lanowli, Taluka Maval, Tukdi Vadgaum, Zillah Poona, with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, bearing Municipal No.—, and bounded on the east by the property of the Railway Company, on the west by the property of Temuljee Sheit, on the north by the Bazaar Road, and on the south by the property of Sadoba Patel, which premises were formerly in the occupation of Robert Frederick and now of the defendant Raghunath Makund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Mr. Mathavji Virji, Attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, and at Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers.

The above mentioned properties are now on view.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

SUIT No. 610 of 1894.

Jan Mahmod Haji Abdsuttar
vs.
Haji Abdula Haji Abdsuttar.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Limjee N. Banajee, Esq., the receiver in the above Suit, the following properties:—

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, on the western side of Kambaker Street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1229 and 1230, and new Nos. 2694 old survey Nos. 2370 and 2371, new Survey No. 3823, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Nos. 72 and 73, and now under No. 71 Plate Nos. 30, 32 and 34, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty-three and three-quarter square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the said Kambaker Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage on the north by the house of Mahamedkhan Subedar-Major and on the south by the house of Bohra Gulam Hussain Nutwalla which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Saloh Mahomed bin Haji Mahomed and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haridas Premji.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or fazendari ground belonging to Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or stable erected and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chunam Kiln or Atter Moholla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, fronting on the north side thereof that is to say, on or towards the north by the public road called or known by the name of Chunam Kiln or Atter Moholla Street on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by the public water passage and on or towards the west by the house of Alli Mia Gowli, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 137, and was formerly in the occupation of Omer Nurani.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 4 p.m.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built on the fazendari ground belonging to the Church of N. Sra de Esperanca situate without the Fort walls of Bombay at Doo Tea 2nd Row assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 88 covered with tiles and built with chunam walls, containing by admeasurement 20-10feet in breadth and forty-eight feet in length be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the public passage on or towards the west by the public street on or towards the north by the house of Momoa Abdool Rahman bin Haji Farai and on or towards the south by the house of Syed Sunsoodin bin Syed Ismail.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, together with the tatti fences and sheds standing on the fazundari ground, belonging to the said Ladhabai Ebrahim, situate, lying and being in the Mandvie sub-district, assessed under No. 14, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Syed Achoo and others, on the north by the Chinch Bunder 1st Row, on the west by the property of Mia Haji Abdulla bin Haji Ebrahim Jitaker, and on the south by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Purker belonging to the Jooma Musjid.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Edgelow Golabchend and Wadya solicitors of the receiver.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th May, 1899.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
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SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT POONGLIA TANDELL STREET OTHERWISE CALLED SUTRY SARANG STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Khoja Kho daburGoolam Hoossain Soni, as also on account and at the risk of the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased mortgagor Khoja Ahbakeh Goolam Hoosein Soni, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 30th day of September, 1883, the following property, viz:—

All that piece

NOTICES.

P. & O.

PURE OLD

WHISKY.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPRRATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

THE SOCIETY hopes to MOVE BACK into their OWN PREMISES on the ESPLANADE (next door to Watsons Hotel) about the 29th May, the EXACT DATE being hereafter notified.

This opportunity will then be taken to hold a SALE of OVERSEASON GOODS, REMNANTS and any DAMAGED GOODS that the move may bring to light or cause. The sale will last for the first week after the reopening of the Society's premises and will be OPEN to the PUBLIC, whether Members of the Society or not.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for two years of Wax Cloth, Wrapping Cloth, Twine, Candles, Kerosine and Cocoanut Oil for the use of the General Post Office, Bombay, will be received by the undersigned on MONDAY the 15th May, 1899, at 12 noon.

2. Each tender will be accompanied by a Cash deposit of Rs. 500.

3. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

5. Samples of the articles to be supplied can be seen and all particulars ascertained by personal application to the storekeeper of this office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

E. R. JARDINE,
Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O., 18th April, 1899.

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AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1899.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HER HIGHNESS MAHARANI JUMNA-BAI OF BARODA.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 0-18m., 1-14a. Low water, 6-8m., 6-59a. Moharrum holidays begin.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3,932, the daily average being 131. The total of new patients was 492.

RAILWAY THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—On Sunday, at the Chapel of Our Lady of Mount, Bandora Hill, there will be the annual Bandora Railway Travellers' thanksgiving service. Solemn High Mass, followed by sermon in English, *Te Deum*, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, will commence at 10 a.m. The members of St. Victor's Musical Society will sing and play for the occasion.

THE THANA MAN-SLAUGHTER CASE.—Yesterday, the Assessors having retired and returned with their verdict, the Sessions Judge concurring with the Assessors as regards Phillip Manuel Misquita, the first accused was John Miguel Misquita, the second, convicted both under section 323, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced each of them to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to undergo another five months' rigorous imprisonment; the fines, if recovered, to be paid to Louis Misquita as compensation. Phillip was further bound over to keep the peace for three years.

A LABOURER KILLED ON BOARDSHIP.—At the P. and O. dry docks, Mazagon, yesterday morning, Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of Goolam Mohidin Bunder Mya, aged about twenty years. Deceased was a rivet carrier in the service of the P. and O. Company. On Wednesday night, he was doing duty on s.s. Bengal, now in the dry docks for repairs. He was working on the aft deck for some time and two hours later he was found lying dead in the hold. It is supposed that he must have fallen down while carrying rivets, and died on the spot. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—On Wednesday night, at 9 o'clock, Dr. Byramji Nowroji was driving to his residence in the Fort from Malabar Hill. The horse yoked to his brougham suddenly took fright and bolted down Walkeshwar Road. At the junction of Queen's Road and the Sedi Road, Dr. Byramji thought it unsafe to remain any longer in the conveyance, and he immediately jumped out, though his right arm was a little injured. The animal continued its mad career and bumped against a Municipal lamp post, which collision damaged the lamp and the brougham. The horse was also hurt to some extent, and a few by-passers stopped him. The driver, though thrown off the box, escaped any serious injury to his person.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—At Bhendy Bazaar, yesterday morning, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Jagmohandas Lala, aged forty-seven years. Deceased was employed as a carpenter in H. M.'s Dockyard. On the evening of the 9th instant he was returning home from work in company of his son. When they were going along Hornby Row, opposite the Salvation Army Hall, a brougham drawn by a horse ran up to him from the opposite direction. Deceased attempted to cross the road in front of the vehicle, but was too slow by a few seconds. He was knocked down and run over. The police repaired to the scene, picked up the carpenter, and conveyed him to Goculdas Hospital. The house surgeon discovered a wound on the skull and fracture of the ribs of the right side. The necessary treatment being accorded the carpenter was taken home by his son. But he grew worse at home and died the next afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

THE third quarterly general meeting of this body was held on Monday, the members present were: Dr. D. A. D'Monte, vice President, Messrs. W. A. Chambers, J. R. Greaves, E. F. Allum, G. Gonsalves, P. J. Braaize, R. Conceicao, Anandrao R. Talcherkar, Waman Yeshwant Raje, Ratanjee B. Karanjvalla, N. Fatehally, M. A. Hydari, Framjee Muncherjee Bandrawalla, and Motiram G. Patel.

The audited statement of accounts together with the auditor's report for the quarter ended 31st December, 1898, was brought before the meeting, and it was proposed by Mr. Allum and seconded by Mr. Anandrao, that the accounts for the quarter be passed, and the report be recorded.—Carried.

The decision of the Bandora Magistrate in the prosecution filed against Mr. Alladin Mitha, under section 33 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, for rebuilding his house, No. 259, Bazar Road, without permission of the Municipality, was laid before the meeting. It was proposed by Mr. Ratanjee, and seconded by Mr. Chambers, that the papers in the case be sent to the District Magistrate for revision of the Bandora Magistrate's decision.—Carried.

The question of the appointment of the Committees under Municipal rules 1 and 2 for the year 1899-1900 was brought before the meeting, and it was proposed by Mr. Chambers, and seconded by Mr. Greaves, that the following gentlemen be appointed members of the Finance Committee:—Mr. J. R. Greaves, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. M. A. Hydari, Mr. E. F. Allum, Rao Bahadur Anandrao R. Talcherkar, Mr. Ratanjee B. Karanjvalla, Mr. J. R. Greaves, to be the chairman of the Committee.

It was proposed by Mr. Greaves, and seconded by Mr. Motiram G. Patel; that a vote of thanks be passed to Mr. G. Gonsalves for attending to the business of the Finance as its chairman for the last 5 years.—Carried *nem con.*

It was proposed by Mr. Chambers and seconded by Mr. Greaves, that the following members be appointed on the Sanitary Committee with whom he (Mr. E. F. Allum, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. M. C. Pereira, Mr. Motiram G. Patel, and Mr. P. J. Braize Mr. E. F. Allum to be chairman of the Committee.—Carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Robert Conceicao, and seconded by Mr. Braize, that the following be the Public Works Committee:—Mr. Chambers, Mr. J. R. Greaves, Mr. M. C. Pereira, Mr. R. Conceicao, Mr. Ratanjee B. Karanjvalla, and Dr. D. A. D'Monte, Mr. W. A. Chambers to be the chairman of the Committee.—Carried.

Proposed by Mr. Chambers and seconded by Mr Raje that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Schools Committee—Mr. N. Fatehally, Mr. M. A. Hydari, Mr. W. V. Raje, and Mr. Motiram S. Patel—Mr. N. Fatehally to be the Chairman of the Committee.

Proposed by Mr. Chambers and seconded by Mr. Braize, that the following members be appointed on the Dispensary Committee:—Mr. H. C. Pereira, Mr. G. Gonsalves—Mr. W. Y. Raje and Mr. Framjee Muncherjee.—carried.

The question of the appointment of auditors under Municipal rule 51 for the year 1899 and 1900 was brought before the meeting. It was proposed by Mr. Rydari and seconded by Mr. Allum that Messrs N. R. Mistri and B. R. Kotwal be appointed auditors for the year 1899 and 1900 at the usual remuneration of Rs. 25 per quarter per each.—carried

Read letter eNo. 1047, dated 15th April 1899 from the President, recomending to include Santa Cruz within the limits of the Bandora Municipality. It was proposed by Mr. Allum and seconded by Mr. Chambers that the letter be referred to the Finance and the Public Works Committees and Mr. N. Fatehally for favour of report.—Carried. The meeting then adjourned.

JIVRAJ BALOO S. & W. COMPANY, LD.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held last evening at its registered office, New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, Chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following directors report was submitted to the meeting:—

Your directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the Company made up for the year ending 31st December 1898. From the audited balance sheet and the abstract of profit and loss account it will be seen that the year under review has resulted in a loss of Rs. 8,122-12-11. The directors regret that is due to the unsatisfactory state of the cotton industry in general, and the prevalence of plague during most part of the year. Your directors beg to report that the following machinery has been ordered out to replace the old machinery:—1 willow, 1 pair of mules, 1 baling press, 1 blanket ledging and whipping machine, 22 flat cards, 10 ring frames, and 1 six throw pump. A major part of the above, having already arrived, has been fitted up and is working. Two of your directors, Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal and Murarji Gokuldas, retire by rotation but they are eligible for re-election. You are also requested to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The above report was adopted. Messrs. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal and Murarji Gokuldas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors of the Company. Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Chotalal Anandji were re-appointed auditors and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 200 each. A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN assured to those who use ROWLANDS KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made. It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding.

KEROSINE OIL AS A GERMICIDE.

Dr. Underwood moved that the Commissioner be asked that a limited number of plague-infected houses be disinfected with a low grade of kerosine oil; and that the Corporation be favoured with a report as to its efficacy.

The Municipal Commissioner desired to know from the proposer how the efficacy of the oil as a disinfectant was to be judged.

Mr. Kabraji enquired if kerosine oil had any such chemical property as to be used as a germicide.

Dr. Underwood said that crude kerosine oil was a germicide. It might be used in houses affected with plague, and then it should be noted during the ensuing epidemic, if cases of plague recurred in that building.

The proposition was carried.

SANITATION OF PUBLIC THEATRES.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee moved that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Officer to favour the Corporation with a detailed report on the ventilation and sanitation of the public theatres in the city, and to suggest therein improvements, if, any, that might be deemed desirable in the arrangements for the sanitary well-being of the people frequenting these places of public resort. Mr. Kabraji in support of his proposition referred to the overcrowded and insanitary condition of the theatres in Bombay, particularly in the Grant Road.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta expressed his doubts as to the power of the Corporation to deal with the subject.

Mr. H. F. Unwala pointed out that it could be done under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

The proposition was agreed to.

LEVELS OF WATER.

Dr. Viegas moved that a committee consisting of Dr. Katrak, Dr. Ismail, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. Gamadia, Mr. Cursetji Wadia, and Dr. Viegas be appointed to observe, along with the Deputy Executive Engineer, water works the levels of water in the existing tanks, wells and tube-wells in the city, and to extend the points of observation by sinking pits up to an expenditure of Rs. 500 only. He said that it appeared that there had been a certain amount of scepticism as regards the question of subsoil water. He had purposely put on the Committee those who had expressed a great deal of doubt on the observations taken by their water-works Engineer. It was right and fair that on an important question like that they should have ample evidence, since it affected the vital interests of the city. There should be no doubt as to whether the subsoil water was high or low, and how high or low it was.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition.

Sir George Cotton said that he was not one of the sceptics referred to by Dr. Viegas. The difficulty was this. They had no reliable data of subsoil water They did not know what was the subsoil water five, six or seven years ago, so as to enable them to make a comparison with the present level of subsoil water. The question to be determined by them was whether the subsoil water was so high as to cause a heavy death-rate in the city. It was impossible for any man in Bombay to say that the subsoil water had risen compared with its level some years ago. As they had no sufficient data to go upon, it would be very unwise to pass the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that he heard Dr. Viegas saying from behind him that Sir George Cotton had not understood the object with which he had moved the proposition. Dr. Viegas was nothing if he was not original; and his object was that members of the Corporation who had had the audacity to disagree with him and the officials on the point, should be made to sit in sack cloth and ashes for their audacity. Dr. Viegas had mixed up promiscuously some of those naughty people with entertained views different from him, with those who were not after all so naughty. The object of the resolution was to defend the executive officers on that point; but instead of succeeding in blessing those officials, he had cursed them irretrievably. It was the duty of these officials to have taken these levels in times gone by. That the Corporation had not sufficient materials to come to any definite conclusion was due to the negligence of those officials. Dr. Viegas was their champion in the cause. Members of the Corporation would always persist in their scepticism whenever they saw an opportunity to do so. It was not a practical resolution. He (Mr. Mehta) was not at all surprised that no member would for a time second Dr. Viegas's proposition, until Dr. Bhalchandra arose who was known for his amiability rushed to the rescue of Dr. Viegas as he always did for the rescue of the distressed. Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition out of sheer pity.

Mr. Kabraji said that as Mr. Santo Crimp was coming to Bombay to advise them in the matter, there was no necessity for the appointment of such a committee at the present time.

Dr. Viegas, in replying to Sir George Cotton's observations said that what he (the speaker) wanted to know was how the subsoil water stood at present, and what would be its level during the monsoon and soon after the monsoon. In replying to Mr. Mehta's remarks, Dr. Viegas said that woe befell the man who disagreed with Mr. Mehta. Let one express his disagreement with Mr. Mehta, and he would find that he alone was the flow at his opponents and made use of all his eloquence and skill and persuasiveness to their fullest extent, and made it a point to see that his own way of thinking was carried out. It was absolutely incorrect and misleading to say that he (Dr. Viegas) was defending the executive in the matter. He should have made use of stronger expression, but he did not wish to do so. (Hear hear.)

Mr. Mehta: Thank you very much. (Laughter).

Dr. Viegas continuing said that what he wanted to know was the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth (Laughter) in the matter. He had put on the committee, with the exception of two, those who had taken an opposite view of the question. If he wanted to defend the executive he should not have packed the committee with the opponents. Mr. Mehta had taken a most uncharitable view of his proposition when he said with whom he had brought forward that proposition. He (Mr. Mehta) stated that instead of proving a blessing to the executive he (Dr. Viegas) was proving a curse. He absolutely denied that he had proved neither a blessing nor a curse to the officials.

Mr. Mehta: I did not say so.

Dr. Viegas, continuing, said that he had the interest of the city at heart. (Mr. Mehta: Hear, hear). He hoped that the Corporation was amused when Mr. Mehta made use of that very complimentary statement that he (the speaker) was defending the executive. When he thought that the executive were right, he always had the courage to say so, whatever Mr. Mehta might say or insinuate. He could only assure him that what they had to do was to serve the city. It was the fashion now-a-days in the Corporation to vote according to what a certain member asked them to do so. (Cries of "no" "no." It was a practice which was absolut ely prejudicial to the best interests of the Corporation.

A member: No, no.

Dr. Viegas: Sir, I am in possession of the house. (Hear hear and laughter.) What I say is this: that we ought to be guided by our own judgment in what we did.

Dr. Cowasjee: We are all doing that.

Mr. Mehta: We ought to follow Dr. Viegas.

The President asked Dr. Viegas not to cast any insinuation against any particular member of the Corporation.

Dr. Viegas: I am entitled to say that in all questions, whether important or unimportant, we should not be guided by the opinion of one man, but we should exercise our own judgment.

Mr. Mehta: Not even by Dr. Viegas?

Dr. Viegas: Mr. Mehta has been chaffing. The committee I have proposed will do no harm, but it would, on the contrary, do some good. It is our duty to vote on this question uninfluenced by the opinion of individual members of the Corporation.

The proposition was, on a division, lost, only six members voting for it,

SURFACE AND SUBSOIL DRAINAGE QUESTION.

The Municipal Commssioner here asked for urgency in the matter of the surface and subsoil drainage of the city. He said that the following correspondence on the subject should be considered as an urgent matter, and the question settled once for all:—

From W. L. Harvey, Esq., I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to W. Santo Crimp, Esq., M.I.C.E., 27, Great George Street, Westminster, London (S.W.).

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st April 1899.

SIR,—Having been requested by the Municipal Corporation to ascertain if you are willing to advise the Corporation on the whole question of the surface and subsoil drainage of Bombay, I have the honour to enquire if you are in a position to offer your services in that respect and what remuneration you would require. I apprehend that you would consider it necessary to visit Bombay, and in that case the expenses of your journey and of your stay here will be points for your consideration. You are probably aware that the rains commence in June and continue till the middle or end of September and this circumstance will probably weigh with you in determining when you would propose to arrive in Bombay and the period of your remaining here. I think it should be understood that your report would be placed in my hands previous to your leaving on your return journey. Mr. Baldwin Latham was here in the beginning of 1890 and in his report made certain suggestions for the disposal of surface and subsoil waters but they were and are beyond the financial capabilities of the Municipality. That being the case and it being considered, because of the increasing mortality of the city, that some steps should be taken towards carrying out Mr. Latham's proposals, Mr. J. W. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer to the Municipality, has recently formulated a scheme on the lines laid down by Mr. Latham, but in a modified form and the discussions on Mr. Latham's scheme have led up to the proposition that your opinion should, if possible, be obtained in the matter. Though you would probably deem it necessary to make investigations of your own, Mr. Smith would be able to put before you data on the following points:—Temperature, barometric pressure, rainfall, wind, tides, population, births and deaths, water-supply, drainage and sewerage, plans, levels and areas of different parts of Bombay. Observations of subsoil water (taken more systematically since March 1898). Every practicable assistance would be afforded you by the engineers and other officers of the Municipality and all labour that you might require in carrying out your investigations would be supplied to you. I shall be glad to hear from you by telegram, if possible, whether you could undertake the work, and if so on what terms, as it is considered advisable to settle the question and proceed with whatever works may be determined upon without further unnecessary delay. I herewith attach a Code to enable you to send a reply by telegram.—I have &c., W. L. HARVEY, Municipal Commissioner.

TELEGRAM FROM W. SANTO CRIMP, ESQ., M.I.C.E.

"I am willing to advise the Corporation on the whole question of the surface and subsoil drainage of Bombay, I will visit Bombay at the expense of the Corporation in September. Report will be placed in your hands before I leave. It will take me two or three months to report. My remuneration will be £1,000."

Urgency being granted,

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that he confessed that at one time he was rather disinclined to send for an expert from England, who had no knowledge or experience of local circumstances, but on a fair consideration of the subject, he found that that was the only course open to the Corporation. Now that they had found an expert of the eminence of Mr. Santo Crimp it was perhaps advisable that they should allow a fresh mind of a very eminent expert to apply itself to the question and to problems which had been puzzling them for such a long time past. The Corporation would recognise the advisability of closing with the acceptance of Mr. Santo Crimp. The expert would be assisted by their own officers, who would lay all the materials before him and help him with their local knowledge and experience. The reason which had led him to include among these officers the Executive Engineer and the Special Drainage Engineer was that when Mr. Baldwin Latham came out to advise them upon drainage, it was stated that they did not secure after all Mr. Latham's own independent opinion. It was insinuated that the expert was placed entirely in the hands of an officer whose work was to be justified. To avoid the possibility of such an insinuation being made in the present instance he proposed that the Executive Engineer should also be associated with Mr. Smith, who had formulated the scheme and upon which Mr. Santo Crimp would be called upon to advise. He was sure the Commissioner would admit that those officers should be asked to be in communication with the expert. The Committee that he desired to propose was to a certain extent of a consultative character who would ask the Commissioner to place anything and everything that might be considered useful before Mr. Santo Crimp, Mr. Mehta then proposed that the letter from the Commissioner, No. 2746, dated the 8th May 1899, be recorded. 2. That the Commissioner be authorised to engage the services of Mr. W. Santo Crimp on the terms mentioned in Mr. Santo Crimp's telegram for the purpose mentioned in the Corporation's resolution No. 342 dated the 17th April 1899. 3. That the Corporations will be prepared to sanction the necessary recommendation of the Standing Committee to meet the cost of engaging Mr. Crimp's services. 4. That the Commissioner be requested to put the Executive Engineer and the special Dranage Engineer in communication with Mr. Santo Crimp. 5. That a Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, be appointed to help in seeing that all necessary materials are placed before him:—The President; Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Minshaw E. Wacha, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Wilcox, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Burke and (on the suggestion of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra) the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta.

Sir George Cotton, in seconding the proposition, said that the question should now be settled for once and for all. He could not see the slightest objection to Mr. Smith's proposals being submitted to Mr. Santo Crimp, the more so because it would not involve much delay. It would not be possible to have the work done before the new year commenced, and in the meantime they would have the advantage of the opinion of the expert. It was very satisfactory that Mr. Mehta should have associated the Executive Engineer with Mr. Smith.

The Corporation should, however, make it clear what the exact position of the Committee would be.

Mr. Mehta: Not an obstructive one.

Sir George Cotton said that if the Committee were allowed to put their views before the expert, it would be an unwise thing to do, and all the labour and money would be thrown away. The proposition ought to commend itself to the Corporation especially because it did not admit of any further delay in taking up the work.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra said that though he was against the proposition in the first instance, the present solution of the question was a very reasonable one.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin suggested that Mr. Santo Crimp might be asked to come to Bombay in January or February instead of in September, when there would be heavy rain.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee thought that the best time for the expert to come was during the month of September. The sooner, he said, the work was undertaken and carried out the better for the city. It had taken them an unconscionably long time to come to any conclusion in the matter, and it was no wonder therefore the public should characterise the conduct of the Corporation in such strong language.

Mr. Mehta: Never mind that.

Dr. Ismail Janmahomed also thought th at September was the best time for the expert to be in Bombay.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried "nem con."

ALLEGED SANITARY DEFECTS AT MANDVI.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed according to notice, moved that the Commis-loner be requested to ask the Health Officer to report at an early date (a) the number of infected houses from plague in B. ward in the years, 1896, 1897, and 1898; (b) what special sanitary defects or other conditions exist at Mandvi, on account of which the three successive epidemics have started from that place; and (c) whether he can suggest any means for preventing fourth epidemic starting from Mandvi. In speaking to the motion, Dr. Ismail said that there could be no doubt that the three successive plague epidemics originated at Mandvie; that there must be some radical defect in the ward which favoured plague; and that the Health Officer, with his long experience, ought to be able to find out the cause and to suggest a remedy.

Mr. S. O. Dhondy seconded the proposition, and it was carried.

TUBERCULOSIS IN MITCH CATTLE.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mohamed next moved, according to notice, that the Commissioner be requested to ask the Health Office to report, in an early report, how far in his opinion fat consumption is prevalent amongst milch cattle in Bombay, and to what extent it accounts for the prevalence of phthisis amongst the people. Dr. Ismail said that in the opinion of some persons, the increase in the volume of subsoil water was the cause of the increase of phthisis in the city, at least that it was a predisposing cause; and it was necessary therefore to have the question decided. He gorm of tuberculosis must be found somewhere; and the Health Officer might be able to ascertain if it was in milch cattle. In the opinion of some persons, milk was the cause of tuberculosis in children.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. Underwood, and was carried.

FOUR LAKHS AND A HALF FOR PLAGUE EXPENDITURE.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak, it was resolved to record the following memoraudum, dated 30th March last, from the Under-Secretary to Government, Financial Department. The undersigned presents compliments to the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, and is directed to inform him that the Accountant General has been instructed to pay the Bombay Municipality, subject to further orders of Government, a sum of Rs. 450,000 for expenditure in connection with plague, and to request that the money may be drawn this day.

This was all the business before the Corporation for this month.

ALLEGED TRESPASS AND MISCHIEF IN A SEGREGATION CAMP.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Jagmohandas Samaldas and Jumnadas Lakhmidas were charged at the instance of Jumnadas Lalbhai with criminal trespass and mischief in a segregation camp. Mr. Hugh Sealy appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Smetham, Bland and Noble, appeared for the defence.

The complainant's case was this. He said he was employed in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and lived at Bhuleswar; that in February last, his wife got the plague and was sent to the plague hospital for Kapole and Laud Baniahs. Complainant then sent a letter to the secretary to the Laud Baniah community, asking for a room in the segregation camp on the Kalbadavi Road for himself. He was given a room, and he lived therein. On the 2nd instant, about 11 a.m., while he was at his office, the accused went to his room, broke open the padlock of the room, entered it, and threw his things into the passage. He had lost Rs. 43, one coat, and one waistcoat. One of the complainant's witnesses, Lalbhai, remonstrated with the accused, but they did not listen to what he said. When complainant came home in the evening, he was informed of what had happened. He spoke to the secretary, and was told to take proceedings against the accused. Mr. Smetham, in defence of his clients, urged that the two accused, being the secretaries of the Kapole-Baniah caste, and that the segregation camp being under their management, were justified in removing the things of the complainant, who was not a Kapole, but a Laud Baniah. His Worship, upon the evidence, held that the charges were not proved; and both the accused were, therefore, discharged.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PROSPECTIVE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

WITH regard to the somewhat circumstantial report published last week as to the premature retirement of Lord Sandhurst, the *Indian Spectator* states: Public opinion had so often nominated Sir A. P. MacDonell to succeed to the Viceroyalty or to the Governorship of Bombay, that there was nothing to startle the lover of gossip in the somewhat circumstantial report published last week, as to the premature retirement of our much esteemed and very much tried Governor, in order to make room for the veteran ruler of the North-West Provinces. There was little in the report that could be called inherently improbable, although the first half of it carried a sting. But those who knew the successful Anglo-Indian proconsul could never believe he would be content with the leavings of a badgered and clouded administration, its legacy of troubles and disappointments. For one thing Sir Antony had the example before him of the mistake made by his old colleague, Sir A. Mackenzie, in yielding to the urgent call to duty made upon him by the then new Viceroy, during a cold weather tour of the former, two years after retirement.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The native journals have been writing vigorously against the "Purdah" system behind which the proceedings of the City Improvement Trust are conducted. The *Gujerati* observes: The City Improvement Board has supplied the public with a copious record of its proceedings. But most of them find it difficult to understand the why and wherefore of its proposals. The Board seems to think that the public has no right to ask for fuller information, and its proceedings are conducted with so much secrecy that not a little of its work is unintelligible the to outside public. The methods of work adopted by the Bombay Board are wholly opposed to the true spirit and object of local self-government. The City Improvement Board is only another municipal board for Bombay, and it is a pity it should take so much delight in profound secrecy and think itself so much above talk as to keep the public in darkness as to the *pros* and *cons* of the projects it has sanctioned. The rate-payers are entitled to be treated with greater confidence, and it is, indeed, to be regretted that they should now be without any representative association to give voice to their opinions and to make the Board more communicative than it now chooses to be in the exercise of its unlimited discretion.

THE LAW SCHOOL ALLEGED SCANDAL.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* draws attention to what it calls the "Law School Scandal" as follows: It was but the other day that while criticising the mistaken policy of Government in refusing private gentlemen to start a law-school on their own account, we expressed a hope that care would be taken to select professors of proved competence as would at once command the confidence and respect of the students. Law students do not stand in need of being taught the manner in which they should spell their *Holland* aloud, as one of the worthy professors believed, nor do they require their professors to repeat word by word what is given in the text-books. What they really want, and what they have a right to expect, is erudite exposition of the fundamental principles of the science of legislation, so that only those professors can command their attention who would bring to bear upon the subject their long experience and profound and practical knowledge of the several branches of law. Consequently, if there was any measure calculated to do something in the way of reform in the scheme of re-organizing the Government Law School, it was the resolution of appointing three new professors to teach some of the branches of law that have been up to this time entirely set aside owing to the limited number of professors. We hoped that this stigma attached to the Government Law School would be wiped away by the appointment of some more efficient and capable professors. Yet what a judicious selection of the new professors has been made!

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

The *Gujerati* writes with regard to the holding of a Provincial Conference. Bengal is going to hold its Provincial Conference shortly. So is Madras. The Coimbatore Conference is to be presided over by Mr. Norton. We should ourselves be very glad if some arrangements could be made to hold a Conference. If the leading man in Satara had thought that they were equal to the task, they would not have remained silent so long. Their continued silence is a proof that they are not prepared to fulfil the responsibility which they had undertaken. Hitherto it has been the recognised practice for the representative men of some leading town to offer themselves for the necessary arrangements for the annual gathering. As far as we know, there was one offer of this kind some months ago from one or two gentlemen in the Southern Division. But great doubts were felt regarding their capacity to raise the required funds and organise the other necessary measures. We feel perfectly sure that if an offer to hold the Conference came from the right quarters Bombay will do all in her power to respond cordially to the invitation and lend her influential co-operation.

THE CLAIMS OF INOCULATION QUESTIONED.

In regard to the somewhat severe criticism to which Professor T. K. Gajjar (in a letter which he has printed for private circulation) subjects the claim of inoculation, that it is able to prevent a recurrence of the plague in places where it has been largely resorted to, the *Indian Spectator* writes: It is a pity that the tone of the Professor's observations in some quarters should have been considered to be such as to prevent Professor Haffkine from attempting an explanation of the main points raised against his prophylactic. Mr. Gajjar insists that, as inoculation does not provide for the improvement of the insanitary conditions which are the seed-bed of the disease, it cannot of itself bring about the disappearance of the plague from any locality notwithstanding any temporary immunity it may confer on those who undergo the operation. There is considerable force in this contention, the only possible reply to it we can think of being, that the plague perhaps can be starved to death as well as killed outright. Professor Haffkine seems to think that the latter and more direct method has not greater chances of success than the former.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY SIGNALLERS' STRIKE.

The *Native Opinion* remarks: In these days of high prices and the continuance of the plague wholesale curtailment in the case of lowly paid servants was hardly desirable, and their present attitude is the result rather of resentment than of deliberate attempt to injure the railway company. We wonder how could not the heads of the Traffic Department see that the short sighted measures they would adopt were sure to retaliate upon them. And what they could not see these, has, one may say, almost come to pass. As a preventive to the coming pressure of work the Company propose to discontinue both the booking and landing of passengers at third class stations, as also the stopping of goods trains—certainly a heavy and unprecedented interference in the conduct of trade which will never fail to tell upon the income of the Railway. Attempts have been made at mediation and a conference was proposed, but so far, it now seems, it has not proved successful. More than five hundred signallers, they say, have already lodged their resignations at the office of the Company and more may come in. Rumour says that the supposed ringleaders will be prosecuted, but any such proposals can never prove profitable. The signallers as a class are lowly paid servants, and their grievances should have been attended to long ere this, a patent negligence of duty to a most loyal and useful class of railway servants. We yet hope that the Agent of the Company will be able to throw oil over the troubled waters. The grievances of signallers are so patent that they do and must challenge the attention of every fair-minded official, and the railway authorities ought to run to mend matters soon.

THE BANDORA MURDER CASE.

The native journals take occasion of the result of the Bandora murder case to inveigh against the mofussil police in general. The *Indian Spectator* says: We have no intention of inflicting on our readers the squalid details of what is known as the Bandora murder case. After the ludicrous manner in which some of the important witnesses for the prosecution behaved under the able cross-examination of Counsel for the defence, the acquittal of the accused was a foregone conclusion. The learned Sessions Judge observed, in his charge to the Jury, that the police in the district had by no means a very good reputation, and that action like that of the Police Inspector who would not allow accused's solicitor to be present while his house was being searched, very often cast grave suspicion on the prosecution and led to the failure of justice. Nothing can be more clumsy, to say the least of it, than the manner in which the prosecution was worked up in this case. The tender of pardon to the approver seems to have been hastily made. It is worth considering whether it would not be prudent to safeguard in a more efficient way the exercise of this exceptional power.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks: Either the police were quite incompetent to hold the preliminary inquiry and carefully weigh the evidence they were able to obtain, or that they were "walked round" by interested parties. Any way the police are to blame, and it becomes imperative upon Government to take notice of their conduct. The Sessions Judge, who gave a patient hearing to the whole case, strongly condemned the conduct of a native Inspector for refusing to allow Mr. Wadia, a well-known lawyer of our city, to be present at the search of the house of the accused Kavarjee. The Sessions Judge was quite right in remarking that the police in the district had by no means a good reputation, and action like that very often cast grave suspicion on the prosecution, and led to the failure of justice. His Honour might have gone a step further, and drawn the attention of the Government to the conduct of the Inspector, who treated with such scant courtesy a lawyer belonging to one of the most respectable firms of solicitors in Bombay, and who is held in very high esteem not only by members of his own community, but also by those of the various other communities with whom he comes into

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

THE allotments of Indian Council Bills in London yesterday amounted to Rs. 35,30,000, comprising Rs. 7,60,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 23,80,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 3,90,000 to Madras. The rate obtained was 1s. 4d., at which 4 per cent of the tenders were accepted. Of Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and Rs. 2,30,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-32d, 4 per rent of the tenders thereat being accepted. It was announced that Rs. 40,00,000 will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d.

The financial quotations in the London market were unchanged all round yesterday, at 110 1-4 for Consols, 102 1-2 for French Rentes, 115 1-2 for Indian Sterling Loan, 25'20 1-2 fcs. for Paris Exchange on London, and Rs. 67 1-4 for 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities. Bar Silver remained at 28 3-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 1-8 cent higher, at 62 cents per lb., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent lower, at 4'86 3-4 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal, market steady; Brown Rapeseed at 33 1-2s. per 416 lbs., May-June shipment, to Antwerp, business done via the Canal, market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 20,000 bales. Prices were stationary.

According to the Agricultural Bureau report issued in Washington yesterday it is anticipated that the reduction of acreage will be 9 1-2 to 10 per cent.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was again quoted in New York at 6 1-4 cents per lb.; August Futures declined 6 points, to 5'88 cents, and December 5 points, to 5'95 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U S. Ports were 17,000 bales; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Wednesday's Receipts.	17,000	5,000	7,000
Four days' do.	48,000	20,000	26,000
Since 1st September ...	7,933,000	8,255,000	6,511,000

Locally the cotton market has been dull in tone to-day again. For "Good" Bhownugger, May delivery, the quotation was lower, at Rs. 128 1-2 per candy. Exporters bought only 600 bales, and the Mills 325 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows;—

Cotton	8,939 bales.
Wheat	34,831 cwts.
Linseed	10,604 "
Rapeseed	14,935 "
Gingellyseed	2,405 "
Poppyseed	8,824 "
Castorseed	4,104 "
Rice	5,340 "

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, the demand for Bank Paper was very limited, and rates closed steady as follows;—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs ..... 1'99 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have been steady at 101 7-16 for Money, for 2 1-2 per cents, 101 1-2 for Account, and 94 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Leopold Mill are Rs. 5 lower, Anglo-Indian, Rs. 10; Ahmedabad Prantej Railway, Rs. 2 1-2.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 6th May:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0	0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 24,63,628 4 3			
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 18,49,419 1 6	43,10,017	5	9
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches ...	246,59,352	7	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,82,680	5	8
Sundries	3,70,747	1	3
Total	383,22,837	3	8

ASSETS.			
Government Securities	49,16,249	14	0
Other authorised Investments	7,40,929	14	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	57,49,072	13	4
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	45,88,183	6	0
Bills discounted and purchased	80,11,772	15	9
Balances with other Banks	7,17,863	11	8
Bullion	11,235	15	7
Dead stock	8,79,871	13	10
Stamps	13,552	12	8
Sundries	91,839	10	0
	257,20,592	14	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	129,02,244	4	10
Total	386,22,837	3	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Byculla, 1095 tons, Captain J M Tyrell, will sail to-day for Akyab, in ballast.

THE ss Londesborough, 1989 tons, Captain R W Padgett, will sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE ss Imaum, 2705 tons, Captain L C Pemberthy, cleared yesterday for Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

THE ss Annie, 2445 tons, Captain R Grahl, arrived in harbour to-day from New Port 13th April with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Khalif, 2219 tons, Captain A S Nash, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo and Mrs Roper and 2 daughters as passengers.

THE P and O Co's s s Ancona, 1833 tons, Captain C F Lockstone, R N R arrived in harbour to-day from Hongkong 19th April, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Bormida, 2500 tons, Captain Delaia, arrived in harbour to-day from Hongkong 19th April with a general cargo and 33 deck passengers.

The City Line ss City of Edinburgh, 2030 tons, Captain A Baillie, sailed to-day for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr E Greenwood and Mr and Mrs Williams as passengers.

THE Hansa Line ss Johannesberger, 1874 tons, Captain H Moller, arrived in harbour to-day from Antwerp 12th April with a general cargo, 1000 cases dynamite and 25 cases detonators. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's ss Assyria, 969 tons, Captain D L Nielsen arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 6 cases of opium and the following passengers:—Mrs Hamilton, Mr and Mrs Benjamin and daughter, Mr G Pugh, R N, Mr Kouryes, Mrs Navajbai, Mr Hajee Ayoob and 121 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 11.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Kilwa	993	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Posha war	2302	Vibert			P & O Co
Navsri	912	Owen	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
Caithness	2222	Proud			K N & Co
Bq County of Ayr	498	Walker			K N & Co
Gymerlo	2598	Thomson			K N & Co
Culna	1463	Hill			M M & Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall	Govt Dock		I G T Steamer
Bengal	2757	Harcham	China		P & O Co
Khandalla	1316	Stewart	P Gulf		M M & Co
Investigator Heming			Govt Dock		R I M
H Bolcow	639	Bennett			B & P S N Co
Dwarka	7?9	Livingston			M M & Co
Ellora	1491	Robertson			M M & Co
Nairung	2332	Bullock			T M & Co
Habicht		Fitzschkan			Captain
Cheybassa	1688	Mc.calf			M M & Co
India	2591				M M & Co
Dregohan	2314	Waters			K N & Co
Kirkhill	2348	Duncan			K N & Co
Byoulla		Tyrrell			M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Johannesberger s...	Moller	Antwerp, April 12.
	Bormida s	Delaia	Hongkong, April 19.
	Ancona s	Lockstone ...	Hongkong, April 19.
	Annie s	Grahl	Newport, April 13.
	Assyria s	Nielsen	Persian Gulf.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Habicht s	Fitzschkan ...	Colombo.
	Culna s	Hill	Rangoon.
	Khandalla s	Stewart	Persian Gulf.
	City of Edinburgh s	Baillie	Liverpool.
	Imaum s	Penberthy ..	Amsterdam.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Khalif, Nash, for Genoa.
" Byculla, Tyrell, for Akyab.
" Londesborough, Padgett, for Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Gymeric for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.
" Nubia, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Bormida, for China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BANDORA.

DEATH.

DA CUNHA—May 9, at Bandora, of typhoid fever, Mrs. Anna Margaret, the wife of Mr. Francis S. Da Cunha, late of the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency, aged 53 years and 7 months. Deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ADDIS—May 5, at Mhow, the wife of F H Addis, District Locomotive Superintendent, R-M Railway, of a son.

DEATHS.

JONES—May 6, at Lucknow, Walter Abraham Jones, Assistant Editor, "Indian Daily Telegraph," aged 26 years and 6 months.

PRIESTLEY—May 5, at Shillong, of pulmonary embolism, Major Henry Wood Priestley, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, in his 39th year.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1899.

EUROPE and the United States are at this moment facing the problem of a famine of crude iron. The prospect of such a calamity has been in sight for some months past, and every week it has grown clearer, until now it has developed into a practical certainty. The explanation is not far to seek. Thanks to the great engineering activity of the last few months—an activity which is assured for some months to come, simply on the basis of the orders already in hand and irrespective of any more that may come along—the consumption of pig iron in the three leading countries, the United States, Great Britain and Germany, has been in excess of the productions, and as an inevitable consequence there has been a considerable depletion of stocks. The furnaces of all three countries are in blast to their full productive capacity, but there is already a shortage of iron, makers are booked ahead as far as July, nearly every ton of floating supplies up and down has been taken up with avidity, and the majority of users are living literally from hand to mouth, hopeful, of course, but entirely ignorant of any source from which they can be assured of further supplies to keep them going at anything like the present high pressure. When the alarm was sounded, there was an inclination to scepticism, and it was argued that consumption in the United Kingdom at least could not be in excess of the output for the reason that warrant stocks did not vanish or even diminish at any ominous rate. But warrant stocks have been kept up only by the influence at work in Glasgow to keep down the prices of crude iron, in the interest of the dealers in finished iron and steel. Even as it is, these stocks do not exceed 700,000 tons all told, and when the break comes, we ought to see something interesting.

The world's production of pig iron last year was about 35,000,000 tons, towards which the United States contributed 11,774,000 tons, the United Kingdom between 8,700,000 and 9,000,000 tons, and Germany 7,403,000 tons. In each of the three instances, the consumption was in excess of these figures. American consumption was 12,250,000 tons, and having regard to the phenomenal briskness which characterised the trade this aggregate will not appear to be at all extravagant. Thanks to the strike in South Wales, England's output saw a decline as compared with 1897, although it could have done very well with a big increase. At the same time, the requirements of steel plates and of structural iron and steel generally were much in excess of the average; and users of pig, whose commitments of finished goods did not permit them to slacken activity, were compelled to buy on a rising market. As a result, the quantity of pig iron utilised in the United Kingdom in the twelve months was in excess of 9,000,000 tons—say, 300,000 tons more than the actual production. The German consumption is given on authority as 7,650,000 tons, or 247,000 tons more than the output. For the three countries the dip into reserves was over 1,000,000 tons; and we are told now that as a result of this, and of the continued briskness since the beginning of this year, there are in America and the United Kingdom together no more than 1,000,000 tons of unused pig iron available for consumption. This estimate cannot be far out either way, and it requires no special degree of penetration to realise that, with demands still on an abnormally high scale, the outlook for low prices is more than cheerless. The trade reports, while gratifying enough as indicating a continuance of manufacturing prosperity, afford no consolation for those makers who have to face the question of costly raw material to fulfil orders booked at prices which took no account of such contingency. The German manufacturers have petitioned the Government for duty-free import, for one year, of scrap iron, billets and blooms, and of raw plates, in order that they may be the better able to meet the increasing demand in raw material. On the pig iron market in Silesia stiffness has increased from week to week, consumption being heavier than ever before, and the scarcity in raw material very keenly felt. In Rheinland, Westphalia, pig is exceedingly scarce owing partly to increasing demand, but also to a reduction in output, which was 30,000 tons last month. In the Siegerland it has been found necessary to put out a number of blast furnaces for repairs, and as it will be several months before they can be blown in again, a falling off in production will continue to be felt for some time to come. Germany has found it impossible of late to obtain consignments from the United States, and has been buying freely from England, thus competing with English engineers in the task of reducing stocks. Though there has been a lull in the distribution of fresh orders in more than one branch of the English engineering trade, there is no denying the remarkable character of the existing activity, nor can it be gainsaid that the work still in hand is sufficient to keep makers busy until well on into the summer, even in those branches which are beginning to complain that new orders are less plentiful than they could wish. A North of England correspondent has this to say, with special reference to pig iron and the tardy recognition by the trade that the warrant stocks are not to be accepted as a fair measure of the position:—"Consumers are ignoring practically for the present the fluctuations in the warrant market, it being apparent that the movements are not caused by any changes in the condition or prospects of the iron and steel industries, but are due entirely to the manipulations of the speculators. The ups and downs in prices of warrants are not at all reflected in the quotations for makers' iron, and the situation continues as good as ever for the producers of pig iron, whose stocks are well nigh exhausted. There is no pressure to sell, but, on the contrary, the pressure is to buy, and it has become a difficult task to purchase pig iron for early delivery; in fact, some of the leading makers are not in a position to sell for delivery prior to June or even July."

After making all due allowance for the habit of exaggeration, to which our American friends are prone, it is incontestible that the boom in their country is very real. If it be argued that the ability to accept English and other orders for locomotives for prompt delivery shows that their machine shops are not engaged to their utmost capacity, it is certain that the greater consumption of pig iron involved by this acceptance does not tend to ease the demand for the raw material. Close upon fifty furnaces have been fresh blown in with a capacity of 2,000,000 tons per annum, and it is estimated that nearly every ton of the 14,000,000 tons which will be made this year, provided the present rate of production is kept up, will be required in the United States. It is quite certain that the minor producers will be able to afford no help worth speaking of. Their capacity, individually in the aggregate, is too inconsiderable to allow them to make any spurt that would both meet their own requirements and leave much of a margin for export. But it will be asked, will it not be possible to increase the output by putting more furnaces into blast? The fact is that all the furnaces are already in blast, with the exception of a few absolete plants which cannot be utilised profitably unless larger supplies of ore are available, and unless prices of pig iron go up still more while coal prices decline. The situation has a direct interest for India because it may lead to the development of this country's iron ore deposits, which, unless we have all been misinformed, are utilisable, with a fair measure of encouragement—that is to say, a fairly high range of prices—notwithstanding their somewhat inconvenient location. For one outcome of the famine in metals—the positive shortage in copper and tin and the prospective shortage in pig iron—must be greater energy in mining. Soon or late America will work through its present wonderful boom, but in metal manufactures that country has come to stay. It is as yet a long way from the highest point of its industrial possibilites; its own requirements and the requirements of the world at large are growing and are capable of a very generous expansion. A volume of raw materials which was ample when the United States was of inconsiderable account proves to be altogether inadequate now that that country has come to the front as a manufacturing Power. The truth has of late been impressed with great force upon those concerned. Luckily there need be no alarm on the score of a maintenance of the world's supplies of iron ore, even with a consumption of 70,000,000 tons or more per annum. By the time the deposits in Europe, America and Canada (where there are vast tracts of promising material as yet untouched) are exhausted, the wealth of Shansi will have been rendered easily accessible and India also will be able to supply some part of her own needs.

THE recent troubles in Swaziland which necessitated joint action by the Boer Government and the Imperial authorities are dealt with fully in a despatch from Mr. Chamberlain to Sir W. F. Butler, Acting High Commissioner at the Cape, which has just been issued by the Colonial office. It will be remembered that in April last the chief, Induana Mbaba, and two other Swazis were murdered at the Royal Kraal, for which deeds the paramount chief Bunu was responsible. The Swazi nation have a custom of "smelling out" and "killing off," and they have been repeatedly warned against the repetition of these and similar barbarities. By the Convention of 1894 the Government of the South African Republic is responsible for the peace and good government of Swaziland, and for a time contemplated trying the paramount chief for murder. It was ultimately thought that such proceeding was beyond their jurisdiction, but at the same time it is obviously out of the question to allow such fiendish atrocities, which are clearly inconsistent with civilised laws and customs, to continue under cover of the Swazis' right to administer justice among themselves in their own fashion. The inhabitants of the country were greatly excited over the murders, and a large body of armed troops were moved there by order of the South African Republic. A collision between the two parties happily did not take place, but considerable anxiety was occasioned owing to the Republic neglecting to inform her Majesty's Government what were their intentions towards the paramount chief, Bunu. The latter fled on hearing he was to be arraigned for murder, but an inquiry took place, when the guilt of Bunu was established. A fine of £500 was inflicted and the chief was admonished as to his future conduct, while it has been made clear that the perpetrators of serious crimes will in future come under the jurisdiction of the higher courts in Swaziland. Mr. Chamberlain endorses his action, and the despatch refers to the "practical and friendly spirit with which the Government of the South African Republic finally met Sir A. Milner's views, both in regard to the institution of the inquiry and in regard to the measures to be taken on its conclusion." The protocol by which provision is made to meet similar circumstances arising in the future effects all the objects for which it was originally proposed. The Swazis have taken no objection to it, and it is to be hoped their evil practices will entirely cease.

THE weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops shows that the number of persons in receipt of famine relief in Rajputana now reaches 5,323, though no less than 4,384 have emigrated. The numbers in the Central Provinces are not given, but in Saugor the labouring classes being out of work, village relief has been extended in the Banda and Khavai tahsils and is in progress in the Damoh district. It is satisfactory, however, that in the former province agricultural operations, except in Merwara, generally leave little room for complaint and the harvesting of crops is approaching completion. Nevertheless, cattle are in poor condition in Marwar, Meywar, Haraoti, and Ajmere; elsewhere in good to fair condition. Fodder scarcity prevails in States reported last week. Prices are rising in Jhallawar, falling in Meywar, but are steady elsewhere. In the latter provinces the threshing of spring crops has been completed in the Jubbulpore, Seoni, Chanda, and Chhindwara districts, and is in progress in Mandla and Balaghat. Water is becoming scarce in parts of Saugor, Mandla, and Chhindwara. Fodder is scarce in parts of six districts and fodder and grain stocks are insufficient in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha. The price of wheat, gram, and rice has fallen in some districts, and that of wheat, rice, and juari has risen in others. Bombay reports show that the reaping of late crops continues in Khandesh and Hyderabad, and cotton-picking in Belgaum. Preparations for next season are progressing generally. Fodder is sufficient except in parts of Sind and Baroda territory and agricultural stock is healthy. Prices have risen in four, and fallen in three districts, but elsewhere they are stationary. Madras now reports her water-supply sufficient for the season. Pasture has improved and fodder is sufficient. But that some damage has been caused by heavy rain in parts, the condition of the standing crop is generally good. Bengal reports but little change, though their districts are in want of fodder and a slight rise in the price of common rice has taken place in several districts. District reports in the Punjab vary greatly, though in none is there ground for much anxiety. In the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh the outturn of crops is generally average and prospects altogether are favourable. In all other parts of the country the outlook is fair to good.

THE Bombay Municipal mortuary statistics this week show a slight increase due mainly to a rise in fatal plague cases. The total has gone up from 1,099 to 1,277. Slight fluctuations of the kind need occasion no alarm. They are bound to be. Mandvie is again the most heavily affected district, reporting 32 fatal cases. Byculla comes next with 27. South Fort is still the only free district, but Upper Colaba and Chaupati almost share the honours, coming in with only one each. Measles still prevails, 52 deaths being attributed to that cause, whilst phthisis, affections of the respiratory organs, diarrhœa and dysentery are still shown to be abnormally fatal. Mr. Woodburn's mofussil returns published yesterday explain the fluctuations of the previous week's tables. Lieutenant Bruce was still investigating in the villages of Wangi and Kasegaon, in the Sholapur District. Cutch reports that the Political Agent visited the town during the week, and found it largely evacuated. The Meghwals, among whom cases continued to occur in their huts in the open were removed to another site, and a decrease in the number of cases followed. There were 65 cases in the vadis and vadas outside where the people are camped. The number of infected villages, excluding the town of Mandvie, remained at eight. The Political Agent visited seven of these villages, some of which were completely evacuated. Bhuj reported an indigenous case after 34 days' immunity. The increase at Kolhapur is attributed to the prevalence of heavy storms during the week, which had the effect of driving people back to their houses from the segregation camps. In the Dharwar district the occupation of villages has begun, especially the Ron Taluka leading the way. The total number of persons inoculated at Hubli up to date is shown to be 44,187, including 38,558 second inoculations. At Dharwar 20,956 inoculations were performed altogether, of which 13,711 were double inoculations. At Gadag 22,696 persons were inoculated up to date, of which 20,020 were inoculated twice, and fifteen thrice.

THE Survey of India Department is losing its much respected head in Major-General Strahan, who retires next September, after a service which extends over thirty-nine years, almost all of which have been spent in India.

AT yesterdays' meeting of the Municipal Corporation, on the motion of Dr. Underwood, it was resolved that the Commissioner be requested to disinfect with a low grade of kerosine oil a limited number of plague-infected houses, and that the Corporation be favoured with a report as to its efficacy. In Dr. Underwood's opinion, crude kerosine oil is a germicide. On the proposition of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, the Corporation resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to ask the Health Officer to favour the Corporation with a detailed report on the ventilation and sanitation of the public theatres in the city, and to suggest therein improvements, if any, that might be deemed desirable in the arrangements for the sanitary well-being of the people frequenting these places of public resort. With reference to the long pending questions of subsoil water and drainage, the Corporation resolved that the Commissioner be authorised to engage the services of Mr. Santo Crimp, to put the Executive Engineer and the Special Drainage Engineer in communication with him, &c.

THE Rev. G. H. Lewis, B.A., has been permitted to resign from the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

MR. W. F. JARDINE has been appointed, on return to duty, to act as Fourth Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

THE "London Gazette" publishes the confirmation of Mr. L. H. Jenkins as Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay.

SIR JAMES MCNABB CAMPBELL has been allowed an extension of leave for twelve months by H M's Secretary of State for India.

MR. J. W. WHITCOMBE has been appointed to act as Superintendent, Land Records and Agriculture, during the absence of Mr. J. L. Lushington, on leave.

THE Hon. Mr. J. K. Spence, C.S.I., I.C.S., has been appointed to the temporary office in the General Department, for the purpose of revising the Bombay District Municipal Bill, Famine Code, etc.

THERE was great heat in Lanowli and Khandalla for some days till Tuesday, when a heavy thunderstorm, lasting several hours, and a heavy rainfall at Karli and Poona way cleared and cooled the air.

HER MAJESTY'S Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs having appointed Mr. J. A. Simson to be Emigration Agent for British East Africa, the Uganda and the British Central Africa Protectorates in the ports of Bombay and Karachi, his Excellency the Governor in Council has declared his approval of the appointment under Section 14 (2) of the Indian Emigration Act 1883.

UNDER Section 1 of Bombay Act III of 1897, an Act to amend Act VIII of 1870 (An Act for the prevention of the Murder of Female Infants) as to the Presidency of Bombay, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the interest accruing from the accumulated funds collected in the Ahmedabad and Kaira districts under or for the purposes of Act VIII of 1870, shall be applied for the educational benefit of members of the Lewa and Kadwa Kunbi castes in the said districts.

THE laying of railway sidings on the Flats at Tardeo and between Coorla and Deonar and other works in connection with the conveyance of sweepings from Bombay and their deposit at Deonar, near Coorla, in the Thana District, having been completed, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay arranged to take the members of the Municipal Corporation to inspect the works yesterday afternoon, by a special train, which left the Victoria Terminus at 3-25 o'clock. The train left Deonar for the return journey at 5-15 p.m., and put down the party at the Mahaluxmi Station to inspect the works on the Flats, after doing which the party broke up. The principal officers of the Municipality were also invited by the Commissioner to join the excursion.

THE illustration of a Banyan Avenue, given this month in the *Journal* of the Madras Photographic Society, is from an excellent negative by Mrs. Leet Palk. The fair artist writes as follows concerning it:—"The subject was taken in the Lunatic Asylum grounds at Madras. The trees are exceptionally fine ones and very old. The difficulties in taking the photo were many, and may interest others who have tried similar subjects. The photo was taken in the month of September, and three full-plate negatives were spent before satisfaction was obtained. The exposure was three and half seconds, and the plate Wratten and Wainwright's instantaneous."

CAPTAIN E. C. BAYLEY, 15th Bengal Cavalry, will succeed Mr. H. E. C. Dobbs in the appointment of Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces.

EARLY next week will be opened for traffic the section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway from Balotra to Barmer, a length of some sixty miles. This event marks the completion of another link in the through route from Calcutta to Karachi.

THERE were seven fresh cases of plague in the village of Mahrampur, Jullundur district, on the 4th instant, and two cases and two deaths at Maidita on the same date. The returns of the other villages are blank.

OF the camels recently looted near Sridgi, fourteen have been recovered by search parties. The four sarwans returned to the post. One of them, who resisted, was wounded with an axe. They state they were tied up by outlaws, who drove away the camels.

OF the camels recently looted near Saidgi fourteen have been recovered by search parties. The four *sarwans* have returned to the post. One of them, who resisted, was wounded with an axe. They state they were tied up by the outlaws who then drove away the camels.

FROM the 29th ultimo to the 5th instant, 3 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 219 Hindus and 36 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 274; the death-rate being 31·4, and the mean for the ten previous years being 38·3.

THE heat at Ahmedabad has been very oppressive since Monday last and the temperature has risen to 108 degrees. Driver MacCormac while working the No. 3 down passenger train from Surat, died on his engine from heat apoplexy on Tuesday night at Nadiad. He was buried there next day.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the N.-W.P. High Court on Monday, Charles Macfarlane, of Mussoorie, was convicted of forgery and cheating, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on each count, the sentences to run concurrently, and to date from the time of the prisoner's detention in custody.

THE British Resident in Mysore, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, has cancelled so much of the Notification, No. 1093, of 3rd March, as refers to Besanatham Railway Station. This station will, therefore, for the future not be a medical inspection station.

ON the night of the 4th May an unsuccessful attack was made at Jamrud to murder Kamber Khan, a leading Kuki Khel Afridi Malik, by an assassin hired by Malik Jaman Khan, a Kuki Khel. The would-be murderer was arrested. The affair was an incident in the family blood feud, and has no political significance.

THE Government of India has sanctioned the opening for public traffic of the Native State section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway from Balotra to Barmer, distance of 60 miles, forming a section of the direct communication between Karachi, Ajmere and Jeypur. The line will probably be opened for traffic on the 15th instant.

THE returns of the Coromandel Mines are growing small and are becoming beautifully less every month. For the last month it has just returned 109 ozs. of gold, against 253 ozs. in January, 220 ozs. in February, and 131 ozs. in March, against an average of 678 ozs. last year. The Government of Mysore have deferred sanctioning several applications for land for gold mining owing to the terms of the leases hitherto, granted being under reversion.

THE military authorities, we understand, are contemplating the establishment of permanent Mobilisation Camps at Bhatinda and Samasata on the Southern Punjab Railway. The importance of this new line in the event of a future concentration on the frontier has already become very manifest, and the establishment of these camps, which will enable the Government to take full use of the military advantage of the route in case of urgency, is one of those measures of provision that cannot be too soon adopted while the sky is clear.

IN a communication from the Government of India, it is announced that the special leave concessions for plague duty granted by Resolutions in November 1897 and June 1898, shall continue for two years from the date of issue of the later Resolution. The concession which was intended as a reward for special services rendered during the stress of a temporary calamity, will not be continued after the 29th June, 1900, as the Government of India have recognised that it is no longer possible to treat plague duty in this manner by relaxing the orders prohibiting the grant of special allowances to officers appointed to plague duty in addition to their ordinary duties.

THE slot machine has been adapted in England to the purposes of a public savings bank. Mr. A. J. Faulding, formerly of Bombay, is the designer of the machine, and he describes its operation as follows:—You drop a penny in the slot, pull a knob—which cannot refuse to work so long as the bank is not yet full—and a receipt for your penny is ejected upon at tray. You may, of course, deposit a number of pennies, receiving a receipt for each. The coins fall flat into a tube, with a number opposite every deposit and a corresponding number appears upon the receipt so that confusion or fraud is impossible. This receip will also have printed upon it the name of the collector, the exact locality of the machine, and the address of the head office where payments are made and interest added. Spurious coins will operate, so far as securing the receipt is concerned. But if a fraud is perpetrated it will be instantly detected when the receipts are presented. Suppose a bad penny is receipted "No. 250," the same number will be opposite the place where the counterfeit coin lies in a receiving tube. "Only a fool would spread a trap for himself," said Mr. Faulding. "We should pin him to a certainty." "In the contrary case, let a person by mistake put a two-shilling piece in a slot; we shall prove the truth of his story in a moment, and return the change over the counter." It is promised that the rate of interest will be 2 1-2 per cent. or better, the money to be invested in securities; and Mr. Faulding proposes to make weekly returns, like the Bank of England, so as to give the public constant assurance of safety. At the beginning of the new year 1,000 of these neat red-painted mechanical banks were put up in London—adjacent to stations, factories, &c.,—and about 20,000 all over the country.

THE budget of casualties issued by the Public Works Department, otherwise the Returns of Accidents on Indian Railways," for the nine months ended 30th September 1898, gives an account of the principal "conveniences of modern civilisation" which has more than a merely statistical interest. The first thing that must strike the lay mind, observes a contemporary, is the apparent smallness of the totals of injury and death caused by railway accidents of kinds, considering the great mileage of Indian lines and the vast number of people daily carried over them. Thus, the number of fatalities, for the nine months caused by accidents to trains, rolling stock, permanent way, etc., on all gauges was 30, including 18 railway servants and 6 persons not passengers, and the total injured 99, including 47 servants. Casualties arising from other causes, not involving accidents to trains, were naturally very much higher, the totals of passengers, servants and others, being 590 killed and 541 injured. Compared with the average of the corresponding periods of the three previous years, 602 killed and 519 injured. This must be considered satisfactory, in view of the opening satisfactory in view of the opening of new lines and the increase in passenger traffic. The favourableness of the comparison is further shown by reducing the figures to the proportion of passengers killed and injured to the number carried which was 1 in 406,007, as compared with 1 in 387,167, the average for the corresponding periods of the three previous years. The proportion of accidents to passengers to the number of passenger units carried one mile was 1 in 16,719,714, which means that for every hundred miles travelled by train the individuals chance of injury or death is about 167,197 to 1—fairly large odds in favour of the individual. While it is mentioned that there are six defined methods of getting kill

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The anxiety felt at Johannesburg over the situation has been allayed in consequence of a report that Sir Alfred Milner, High Commissioner of the Cape, and President Kruger will meet at Bloemfontein.

DISCIPLINE IN THE CHURCH.

The Church Discipline Bill has been rejected by the House of Commons by 310 votes against 156, the amendment proposed by the Government being adopted without a division.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

In the cricket matches played since Monday, Yorkshire defeated Marylebone by one wicket, whilst Notts vs. Lancashire and Warwick vs. Leicester ended in a draw.

The match between the Australian eleven and the South of England was also drawn.

THE KHALIFA'S FOLLOWERS DESERTING.

MAY 11.

A telegram from the "Times'" Cairo correspondent says that 260 Dervishes with numbers of women and children from the Khalifa's camp have surrendered to to the gunboats on the White Nile.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE.

At a banquet given, last evening, at the Hotel Cecil, in connection with the establishment of the School of Tropical Medicine, Mr. Chamberlain, who presided, said the government of the tropics formed the principal part of the white man's burden. Our duty was to strive to the utmost to prevent the waste of splendid lives, and he appealed for the co-operation of all interested colonies.

Lord Lansdowne mentioned that there were 600 deaths from and 11,000 cases of disease during the Tirah campaign, against 1,000 wounded and 100 killed in action.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 11.

The s. s. Arabia, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day.

ADEN, MAY 11.

The s. s. Peninsular, with the homeward English mails of the 6th inst., arrived here, at 7-30 a.m., to-day.

THE ETONIAN DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The Viceroy will give the annual Eton dinner at Viceregal Lodge, on the 5th proximo.

SIMLA ART EXHIBITION.

Twenty-three prizes are offered for competition at the orthcoming Simla Fine Art Exhibition, this year, the Viceroy giving a gold medal, and Lady Curzon a prize for photography.

ARRIVALS IN SIMLA.

Major-General Strahan, head of the Survey Department, arrived here yesterday.

Sirdar Mahomet Ismail Khan, the Amir's envoy with the Government of India, is now in Umballa and is expected in Simla shortly.

RINDERPEST INOCULATION.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS UNDER THE NEW SYSTEM.

Very successful results are being obtained in the Muktesar Laboratory, near Nainital, with inoculation under the new system to protect cattle against rinderpest. The system adopted is the one discovered by Mr. Turner in South Africa, where it is already being used upon a large scale, it being found pre'erable to bile inoculation previously in vogue. It consists in simultaneous inoculations on the opposite sides of the animal of virulent and protective serum. A difficulty arose in introducing it into India owing to the varying susceptibility of different breeds of cattle, hill cattle in particular proving quite different in this respect from cattle of the plains.

A considerable amount of experimenting was, therefore, necessary before the relative amount to be injected in each case could be determined, it being found that the animal which receives excessive dose of the virulent serum dies, while the one in which the protective serum is in excess in relation to the amount of the virulent serum injected acquires only a temporary, instead of the life-long immunity it acquires when the proportions are exactly right.

This difficulty, however, is now being got over, and the operations are being performed upon a practical scale.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major Kirk, 2nd Dragoon Guards, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Burnett, commanding Poona.

Captain Moffat succeeds to the Adjutancy of the Border Regiment, vice Captain Chichester, whose tenure of office is about to expire.

Lieutenant Eastwood is appointed Adjutant, 30th Bombay Infantry.

Exchange of Regiments has been sanctioned between Lieutenants A. Roberts, 24th Punjab Infantry, and H. Cummins, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. Bradshaw, from 35th Sikhs, has been appointed Commandant, 17th Bengal Infantry.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, MAY 11.

On Tuesday, there were ten fresh cases of plague in Calcutta, four ending fatally. Four deaths which occurred on previous dates were brought to light. The mortality from all causes was fifty-seven. Ward No. 22 (Bhowanipur) continues to return the highest figures, there having been four attacks on Tuesday.

THE BRITISH INDIA LINE.

EXTENDED SERVICE.

RANGOON, MAY 11.

The British India steamer service between Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore will be extended shortly to Manila. A new British India Line with monthly steamers will also be established between Rangoon, Zanzibar, Mombassa, and Mauritius.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

RANJITSINGHJI SCORES WELL.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 11.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—The opening match at the Crystal Palace between the Australian cricketers and the South of England eleven is regarded as a healthy check on English hopes of easy victories, for the home team were fairly outclassed. Gregory made 124, Noble 116, Darling 24, and Hill 39. The Australians batted soundly, though play was somewhat slow, doubtless owing to the Colonial rule of playing matches out. In the end they were out in the first innings for a total of 375. The visitors' bowling was excellent and their fielding superb.

The South of England men were disposed of in the first innings for a total of 246. The best scores were Fry 81, Hayward 50, Lockwood 41 not out, and Townsend 18. In the second innings, which closed for 222, Ranjitsinghji made 63 for the home team, Grace 47, Hayward 24, Jessop 23, and Mason 22. Abel, Brockwell, and Board made a poor show. The wicket was fair. There were 10,000 spectators.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

The coming debate in the House of Commons on the Sugar Countervailing Duties in India has interested the House mightily.

When Mr. J. M. Maclean opened with a question on the subject, Mr. Balfour proceeded to reply in a grave voice. When he had got so far as to say "Government are not prepared to ignore the demand," Mr. Maclean smiled, but his merriment was premature for Mr. Balfour continued "from the authorised leaders of opposition." The House laughed at Mr. Maclean's discomfiture.

Then Sir Henry Fowler cleared the air with a notice that he would move the House to address her Majesty to disallow the Indian Tariff Amendment Act. This Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman backed amid the Opposition cheers.

Mr. Balfour then suggested the actual day for discussion should be mutually arranged, whereupon Sir Howard Vincent reminded the leader of the House that a question on the subject was down for Tuesday next.

Mr. Balfour replied he had already promised a day for something practically equivalent to a vote of censure. He declined to allow the Opposition a preliminary canter on the same subject.

It is reported that Mr. J. M. Maclean in a private letter to Mr. Balfour hinted that Mr. Chamberlain was the real source of the countervailing duties, which Mr. Balfour emphatically denied.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

NEW MAIL PORT.

COLOMBO, MAY 11.

Telegrams published in the Australian papers, dated London, 25th April, state:—It is reported that the P. and O. Company have asked Italy to make the Bay of Lucia a mail port, instead of Brindisi.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE METROPOLITAN'S SUGGESTION.

The Bishop of Colombo's circular letter to the clergy, concerning the loyal observance of the Queen's Birthday by all religious bodies, suggested by the Metropolitan, states that the standing committee of the Diocese earnestly deprecates any action intended to imply unity with non-Christian systems of worship or prayer. The Bishop, fully concurring, concludes a long letter thus:—"We can wish for no outward union, because there can be no inward unity."

THE CAPE GOVERNMENT.

The Cape Government have obtained a majority of nine at the elections.

A BURGOMASTER ARRESTED.

The Burgomaster and Councillors of Bazin, Hungary, were detected forging notes in the Town Hall cellar, and were all arrested.

RUSSIA AND THE GREGORIAN CALENDAR.

It is announced that Russia will adopt the Gregorian Calender in 1900.

THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Australian cricketers have elected Mr. Darling as Captain and Mr. Trumble as Vice-Captain.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, arrived here, from Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinnon arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 11.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Chusan, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 10th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Sarats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 111 1-4.

3 per cent. Rentes ..... 102 1-2.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 115¼.

3½ per cent. Rupee Papers 67 1-4

Bar Silver 23 3-8

REDUCTION OF CABLE CHARGES.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

THE Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, drawing his attention to the letter from the Chamber, dated 12th February, 1896, with reference to the reduction in rates of telegraphic messages. The Committee desire him to say that they are entirely in accord with the speech of the Hon. Mr. Allan Arthur during the Budget Debate. They are anxious to support as strongly as possible the movement which is now taking place, both in India and in England, for the reduction in telegraphic rates to and from Europe. The Committee are glad to see the sympathetic reply made by his Excellency the Viceroy to the remarks that felt from the Hon. Mr. Arthur; also that his Excellency regards the present high rates as inimical to trade, as being a barrier to the ever-growing intercourse between India and the mother-country, and as being obsolete and anomalous in themselves. The Committee have had the advantage of reading copies of letters which have been recently addressed to the Government by the Committees of both the Bombay and Madras Chambers. They would reiterate the argument adduced in both of these letters, *viz.*, that the principle of the State's aid to communication between different parts of the Empire having received sanction from the institution of Imperial penny postage, there is no adequate reason why similar aid should not be extended to the telegraph system.

The Committee would point out that whereas important reductions have been secured in the rates to China, Japan, Australian and other parts, charges for messages from India to England, and *vice versa*, have remained stationary. The anomaly of charging a sum of 4s. per word from England to India, and only 4s. 9d. from England to Australia—messages for which latter country are carried across India—has been pointed out in the letter from the Madras Chamber, and the Committee agree with the Hon. Mr. Arthur that a substantial reduction, not less in the first instance than 50 per cent., should be pressed for on the present charges. The Committee are not at the moment prepared, to suggest how this reduction could be secured but they think that, if necessary, guarantee should be given to cable companies. If really substantial reduction were made in the charges it would involve no very great amount of risk, as it is certain that not only would mercantile telegrams considerably increase, but the general public, who are debarred from using the cables by the present high rates, would probably become steady senders of messages from both ends. This was pointed out in my letter No. 256-96, of 12th February, 1896, and was used on that occasion as an argument in favour of asking a substantial, instead of a trifling, reduction such as that made at the Berlin Conference of 1885.

The Committee do not consider it necessary, on the present occasion, to enter into long and elaborate arguments in favour of the reduction of telegraph rates such as was placed before the Government in my letter of 12th January, 1896, above referred to. As before pointed out, this letter would apply at least equally, if not with greater force, to the circumstances of to-day. The Committee trust that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will see his way to accord his strong support to the present representation and to place it without delay before the Government of India.

IX.

THE LORDS AS SEEN BY THE COMMONS.

It would be out of place to attempt any description of the House of Lords as one of the Estates of the realm, of its functions or of its procedure as the First Chamber. The Commons, conscious of their own power, assume an attitude of proud deference towards the Lords. They accept the title of the Lower House and accord that of the Upper House to the Second Chamber. But the Commons do in the course of affairs see much of the Lords, and also the Lords see something of the Commons. There is a general courtesy preserved between the two Houses. They have access to each others's Lobbies. The Lords have their own gallery in the House of Commons, the Commons theirs in the House of Lords—and both are fully occupied on occasions of debate or political crisis. The Commons have an additional advantage and facility in the House of Lords which has a Bar of importance. This Bar, which is actually a small space fenced round with metal railing, will in the forenoon be fitted up for the Barristers who plead before the House in its judicial capacity—the Lord Chancellor's seat being moved down near the Bar, and the Law Lords sitting on the benches close by. In the afternoons, when the Lords sit in their legislative and executive capacity, the Bar will be cleared for the reception of any members of the Commons who choose to stand there and listen to their Lordships' debates or proceedings.

"THE GILDED CHAMBER."

Let us consider, then, what a Commoner thus standing would see. He would look into what is justly called "the Gilded Chamber," in resplendent contrast to the comparative plainness of his own Chamber. The noble windows resplendent with coloured glass, the roof, beams and rafters gorgeously decorated. Whereas in the Lower House the climax is the Speaker's Chair with the Table immediately underneath it—the climax here is the Royal Throne on which the Sovereign alone may sit. From it descend the steps to the Floor, and at the foot of these a small space is railed off; consequently the Table has to be in the midst of the Floor where sit the Clerks who are Ministers of the House. Near this is placed the seat for the Lord Chancellor as the President of the House. Thus there is here but little of the historic Floor well known in the Lower House. That slight space is further reduced by "the cross benches," so called because they are placed transversely between the rows of benches running laterally on each side of the Chair right and left. This cross-bench arrangement is strange to Commoner eyes. It is meant for Peers who do not range themselves on either side, Ministerial or Opposition, or who do not acknowledge allegiance to either Party. Such an arrangement would not suit a representative and elected House, where almost every member must before his election have declared for some side, or for some Party, the return of an entirely independent member being nearly, if not quite, unknown. The arrangement of the galleries at the ends and sides differs from that of the Lower House. There is no gallery over the Throne, so that end is vacant; the galleries at the other end are appropriated to strangers the same as in the Lower House; but herein the newspaper reporters are included and their accommodation is somewhat restricted—whereas in the Lower House the reporters have the largest gallery all to themselves. Apparently it has been held that, in the Lower or popular House, the reporting is a more important function than in the Upper House. The side galleries are set apart for the Peeresses and for other ladies nearly related to Peers—whereas in the Lower House the corresponding galleries are reserved for the members. The galleries for the Peeresses are quite open; the ladies are perfectly seen, and on important occasions their appearance in full brilliancy introduces an element of beauty to the scene. There never has been apprehension of the conduct of the Upper House being influenced by the open display of this interesting element. This is diametrically different from the arrangement in the Lower House as already explained. Although the number of the Upper House is smaller, its Chamber is wider and longer, so its sitting accommodation is more considerable than that of the Lower House where the number is larger. There can hardly ever be in the Upper House the crush of members and the difficulty in obtaining seats which may be often felt by the Member in the Lower. On the other hand the side Lobbies are much inferior to those of the Commons; they might indeed be decribed as Poor. In the Commons the divisions are of the highest moment, so the Division Lobbies must be commodious. This consideration applies with much less force to the Peers. But the Peers have a very fine room behind the Throne—which perhaps compensates them for the want of any spacious Lobby or Ante-room. As already explained the Ante-room or Outer Lobby in the Commons is very fine. In the Upper House the library is fine indeed, but by no means equal to that of the Commons; and the dining-rooms are much less considerable, because the Peers as a rule do not sit as late as the dinner hour, and when the sitting is protracted they can go home to dine and return in time for the Division which will usually be arranged for some definite hour.

Thus in all the structural arrangements there is a difference almost amounting to contrast between the two Houses, suitable to the distinctive constitution and functions of each House, and to the habits resulting therefrom.

HOW THE COMMONS VISIT THE LORDS.

There is one straight line running through the Chamber of the Commons, their outer Lobby, their corridor, the Central Hall, the corridor towards the Lords, and the Upper Chamber—so that if all the doors were open and all spaces cleared, the Lord Chancellar at his Table in the Lords could see the Speaker on the Chair in the Commons.

It has been already mentioned that an ordinary member of the Commons may stand at the Bar of the Lords and listen to the debates, and may avail himself of the right in order to see how the Bills which have just passed the Lower House are faring in the Lords. Those members who are also Privy Councillors have the privilege of standing on the steps at the foot of the Throne, whereby they see and hear extremely well and are close to the Peers—other Privy Councillors not in the Commons have the same privilege; so have the sons of the Peers. While great debates are proceeding, these steps are crowded with many of the most eminent Commoners, and their presence lends additional effect to the historic scene.

But it is not only as spectators that the Commoners stand at the Bar. They are from time to time summoned to the Bar, with the Speaker at their head, to hear the Royal Assent given in old Norman French to the Bills that have passed both Houses. Then the space of the Bar is well filled. The Assent is seldom or never declared by the Sovereign in person; but by Royal Commissioners, selected Peers sitting in their red robes at the foot of the Throne. The spectacle is formal and curious; the long rows of red benches and the Peeresses' galleries will be empty; from the Table the Clerk reads the Royal Commission and each Commissioner raises his cap as his name is pronounced. The Clerk reads the titles of the Bills that have been assented to and after each Bill another Clerk, moving towards the Commons at the Bar, pronounces, in Norman French, the words: "La Reine le veult." As these words are uttered the Bill becomes Law as an Act. If the Bill be the financial one then the Norman French is altered, for the Queen thanks her good subjects for their benevolence—namely the grant of money supplies.

But further the Speaker and the Commons are summoned at the beginning of each Session to hear the Queen's Speech read either by the Sovereign from the Throne, which is rarely the case, or by the Lord Chancellor, in the manner just explained. On that occasion the red benches will be fairly well filled, so will the Peeresses' Galleries; if the Queen herself be present then they will be all thronged, and every available corner will be crowded; still the House will be wearing an orderly and dignified aspect. To crown it all the Commons are to arrive at the Bar—and if it be a new Parliament their Speaker is to demand for them all their ancient privileges and freedom of speech. At this moment the spectacle ceases to be dignified. The Speaker and the first row of members may preserve their orderly array, but behind them will be a crush of members, jammed into a narrow space, hustling and pushing each other, the force from behind augmenting the confusion and giving a schoolboy appearance to the scene. All this must seem ridiculous to the spectators from the red benches and from the Galleries. Yet these are the Commons of Britain coming not of their own motion, but summoned by the Black Rod to attend at the Bar, it may be in the Royal presence. The absurdity of the thronging arises not from any fault on the part of the Commons but because the space at the Bar is quite insufficient. Certainly the Commons, the most potent Estate in the realm, should not submit to this arrangement, and should insist on proper accommodation being provided for them on these public occasions.

THE PEERS AT WORK.

Having thus sketched the structural arrangements of the Lords in contrast with those of the Commons—proposed to describe the aspect of the Upper House itself as it used to appear to Commoner eyes.

The aspect of the Commons at certain times in almost every day will be eager, flushed, expectant, even ardent—as if their political fate hung on the issue, as indeed would often be the case seeing that they must bear in mind their friends, supporters, and constituents outside. At similar times in the Lords the aspect will be firm perhaps but still serene and subdued, neither of the two sides hindering the other, and the individual members being all free from any anxiety regarding support or opposition. Each Peer may feel himself answerable to the nation in the abstract, but not to any person or set of persons. Thus he is able to contemplate the situation with an equanimity rarely known to Commoners. This consideration markedly affects the general aspect of the Upper House.

Under the influence of political excitement there is constant temptation tending to breaches of order in the Commons but hardly at all in the Lords. In the Commons the authority of the Speaker is ever displayed, his rulings ring in the ears of the members, the provisions for the enforcement of Parliamentary discipline are in the minds of everyone—and the necessity for all this is universally recognised. The Speaker too as Jupiter sits up aloft and takes no part in the debates. As one member sits down after speaking, several members rise to speak: it is for the Speaker to select from among them by calling on the one who is to continue the speaking. But in the Lords there is little or nothing of this discipline by rule or order—so far at least as a spectator can perceive. The Lord Chancellor is in the Chair—but apparently without much of disciplinary authority—more like a *primus inter pares*. The Peers seem to preserve order among themselves; and by some mutual understanding or by some previous arrangement they settle who shall speak on both sides and in what order. Peers seldom or never seem to rise in competition with one another, and the Lord Chancellor does not have to call upon any one by selection, to speak. The difference between the two Houses in these respects is quite intelligible in reference to the representative character of the Commons and the hereditary conditions of Peers.

CONTRASTS.

In the Upper House a Peer seems to have no difficulty at all in introducing a motion whereby his views are brought practically before the public, together with the response which he is sure to elicit from the Front Bench. He has too every reasonable facility for introducing a Bill at any time and for prosecuting it to a Second Reading within a short period. An active minded and justly ambitious Peer has manifestly great advantages over a similar person in the Commons. Indeed, *sua si bona norit*, he would rejoice in his freedom in these respects from the anxiety and vexation which beset his political brethren in the Commons. In general legislation the procedure regarding Bills, first and second reading, the stages of committee and report, the third reading, are the same in both Houses.

During a real debate, which, however, does not occur every day or even every week—the conduct of the Lords, the interruptions, and the cheering will be much the same as in the Commons, but milder and more restrained all round—except that when great approval is won by a speaker the cheers of the Lords at the conclusion are almost as hearty and resounding as those of the Commons. The oratory is much the same in high quality with the best speakers in both the Upper and Lower Houses; or if there be any estimated difference it is purely a matter of opinion. The average of speaking is, I think, better in the Lords than in the Commons, probably because it is carried on amidst quieter surroundings, allowing more concentration of thought, and causing fewer distractions to impede the flow of ideas and of diction. Often too a Commoner has to speak after long fatigue and watching, with spirit weakened by disappointment at not having been earlier called to take part in the debate. Instead of that, a Peer would usually come up fresh to speak.

The labours of the Peer in his House are very much less than those of a Commoner. On many afternoons in the beginning of the Session the House assembles in the afternoon and rises within an hour or so. It is towards the end of the Session that the sittings become longer when important Bills come up from the Commons. The Committee work must be somewhat the same for members of both the Houses—except that it is perhaps lighter in the Lords where the Select Committees would be fewer. The Private Bills as previously described have to pass the Committees of both Houses.

The Address to the Crown in response to the Speech from the Throne is moved and seconded by Peers in uniform, then adverted to by the Leaders of the two Front Benches after the same manner as in the Commons—except that the consequent debate is generally terminated in one evening instead of the many evenings which the latter usually occupy.

GREAT FIGURES IN THE LORDS.

Of the principal figures in the Upper House during recent years the most remarkable have been the Earl of Beaconsfield who afforded an instance perhaps rare of a celebrated Commoner attaining an equal degree of distinction after being elevated to the Peerage—the Marquess of Salisbury whose brilliant speeches have been well worth hearing for their own sake apart from their importance as proceeding from the Prime Minister and the director of Foreign Affairs—Lord Rosebery whose incisiveness in debate and whose wisdom under the guise of wit have been signalised in the Ministry as well as in Opposition—the Duke of Devonshire whose utterances have still the same weight which the previously carried in the Commons—the Duke of Argyll by common consent one of the loftiest, grandest and most impressive orators of his time.

The scenes which often come about in the Commons rarely appear in the Lords. There is a certain picturesqueness when new Peers, often famous persons, are introduced in their red robes. When mighty issues like that of the Home Rule Bill are depending, the crowded approaches, and the thronged galleries do indicate the excitement of the moment. But after the result of the Division is declared there will rarely or never be any of the demonstrations which invariably are made in the Commons.

[The End.]

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THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE following are excerpts from the official despatches on the Indian Sugar Duties:—

In the despatch on May 5th, 1898, which was signed by Lord Elgin, Sir Charles Nairne, Sir James Westland, the Hon. Mr. Chalmers, Sir Edwin Collen, Sir Arthur Trevor, and Mr. Rivaz, the Government, in forwarding the papers from the Bengal and Madras Chambers of Commerce, and the Governments of the North-West Provinces and Madras, on the proposal for India to be represented at the Conference at Brussels on the Sugar Bounty question, wrote as follows:—"We approve of the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber that India should be represented at the Conference, if her Majesty's Government have no objection, and that Mr. Ozanne, of Bombay be sent. An examination of the statements in the note on the effect on the Sugar-cane industry in India of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar, which forms one of enclosures of this despatch, leads us to the conclusion that while the competition of imported sugar (of which three-fifths are cane sugar) may have reduced the profits of the refining industry it does not appear to us to have materially affected the producer. He relies mainly on the demand for unrefined sugar, which constitutes seven-eighths of the trade, and in respect of these seven-eighths, there seems to be no reason to apprehend that the producer's profits have been lowered by the increased importation of beet sugar. While, therefore, we adhere to the position previously stated in the Finance despatches, and are prepared to press for the abolition of sugar bounties and to join the International Convention for that purpose, we are not prepared to levy countervailing duties on sugar imported into India, as suggested by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., Turner, Morrison and Co., and Lyall Marshall and Co., in their letter of February, 1893."

POSITION OF MAURITIUS.

The despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, dated 26th January, 1899, says:—

In my despatch, dated 25th August, I drew attention to the letters from Mauritius, urging that India should take steps to protect her own sugar and Mauritius cane sugar from the competition of bounty-fed sugar, and I asked for a fuller expression of the views of the Government of India on this matter, with reference to a remark in their letter of 5th May, 1898, that they were not prepared to impose countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India. (2.) Further papers received during the past few months do not give ground for anticipating an early result from the discussions at the Brussels Conference of last summer, and there appears little hope that in the present circumstance France will materially alter her system of sugar bounties. Germany and Austria are the countries which chiefly send bounty-fed sugars to India, but nothing has occurred to show that Germany or Austria will abolish sugar bounties so long as France retains them. (3.) I have recently received from the Colonial Office a copy of a memorial sent by 8,000 Mauritius planters and others to your Government in October, 1893, praying that countervailing duties may be imposed on bounty-fed sugar imported into India. I forward a copy of these papers. It will be seen that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain apprehends that in the present circumstances, bounty-fed sugars will drive Mauritius sugar out of the Indian market and will entail ruin and distress on the Colony, where the majority of the population are natives of India or their descendants; and that he requests that the memorial may receive the favourable consideration of your Excellency's Government. (4.) In this request I concur and have no doubt that you will take steps for dealing with this important matter at an early date. If, on reconsideration, you should see reasons for modifying the views expressed by the Government of India in May last and for advising the levy of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India, the precise measures you would propose, either legislative or otherwise, should be clearly stated. I forward a copy of a circular from the United States of America Treasury, dated 12th December, 1893, which shows how countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar are practically worked in the United States. (5.) Whatever may be your final advice upon the matter, I shall give the fullest consideration to your views and to the grounds on which they may be based. I recognise the fact that the Indian aspect of this question may be different from that which it presents in this country, and I shall be prepared to attach much weight to the opinion held by the people of India regarding a fiscal change such as has been suggested by the Colonial authorities. (6.) Since the foregoing paragraphs were written, I have received a further letter from the Colonial Office, discussing the relations of sugar-growing in British Colonies to India, the matter of coolie immigration, and of the competition of bounty-fed sugars. A copy of the letter is enclosed. Regarding Mr. Secretary Chamberlain's suggestion, for facilitating coolie emigration from India, I shall address you hereafter. I commend to your consideration his further remarks on the sugar bounties question. Your Government will doubtless consider the matter chiefly and primarily in the interests of the people of India, but subject to this condition, any benefit which may be likely to accrue to the people of Mauritius would be an additional argument in favour of the measures proposed.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S APPREHENSIONS.

An enclosure from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated January 3rd, to the Under-Secretary of State for India, states:—

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before Lord George Hamilton, a copy of the depatch from the Governor-General of India, signed by 8,000 planters and others connected with the sugar industry in Mauritius, praying that his Excellency may be pleased to impose a countervailing duty upon bounty-fed sugar imported into India, and to exempt from Customs duty sugar grown and manufactured in Mauritius.

Mr. Chamberlain concurs in the apprehension of the memorialists that the continued sale of bounty-fed sugar will drive Mauritius sugar out of the Indian markets, and will result in ruin and distress to the colony, the majority of whose population are natives of India or their descendants.

He therefore trusts that this petition may receive the favourable consideration of Lord George Hamilton and of the Governor-General of India in Council.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

REFUSAL TO CARRY NATIVE PASSENGERS.

No one, we are assured, regrets more than Mr. C. Ruinat, the Agent of the Messageries Maritimes Company in Bombay, the incident in which eight native passengers, who had booked passages to proceed to Europe by the s. s. Oceanien on Tuesday afternoon last, were prevented by Captain Schmitz from going on board that steamer. Mr. Ruinat is preparing a report on the matter and has telegraphed to the head office the unpleasant incident for which Captain Schmitz, without the knowledge and consent of the Agent, has made himself responsible. Personally the Agent has expressed his regret at the inconvenience which the native passengers have been put to, and for which he is not to blame. He had instructions from his superiors to book native passengers, and acting on them, he had booked native passengers for months past and intended to continue doing so in the future. The passengers, he hoped, would see that he has done everything possible in their interest and in that of the company. He has offered them liberal terms and to send them by the next P. and O. boat, and to obtain for them first class passages in lieu of their tickets by the s. s. Oceanien. Mr. Ruinat has during the last four months freely booked native passengers by the M. M. Company's steamers, and he is still prepared to do so. The action of Captain Schmitz came as a surprise to him at a late hour. The captain was in command on board his own vessel, and if his conduct was objectionable, he would be held responsible by the company's administration in France. The present was not the first occasion on which Captain Schmitz had refused to convey natives. On a former voyage when his ship was proceeding to China, he had refused to carry a Parsee. In regard to that matter, a report was forwarded to the board; but a local contemporary was not correct in saying that "the captain was reprimanded for his conduct." These words do not express what the Agent meant to convey. The board, in their reply to the report forwarded to them on the former occasion, said: "Captain Schmitz, in refusing to take the Parsee passenger to whom you issued a ticket, has applied too strictly the instructions he received about not taking native passengers from Bombay."

MILITARY NEWS.

Retirement from services of Lieutenants Spencer Churchill, 4th Hussars, and H. M. Wollstein, Scottish Rifles, are about to be granted.

Captain G. Hughes, A. M. C., is placed under orders for India and posted to the Punjab Command.

Lieutenant A. Smith, 8 Mountain Battery, Darjeeling obtains the Adjutancy of the 2nd East Riding Yorkshire Volunteer Artillery.

An exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Captain I. Wilson, 3rd Field Battery, and Captain H. Unlacke, 99th Field Battery; the former officer going Home and the latter coming out in consequence.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATION.

THE excitement concerning the strike is now rapidly subsiding, and the improvement in the service of trains visible on Wednesday was still more noticeable yesterday. The Madras mail ran into Victoria station yesterday morning only five minutes late, while the Raichore passenger train again came in to the minute. The Nagpur mail was only thirty-five minutes behind scheduled time, which is a vast improvement upon its running on Wednesday. The Calcutta mail due at Bombay at 4 p. m. on Wednesday, arrived 20 1-2 hours late, an improvement on Wednesday to the extent of three hours. The mail from Calcutta due in yesterday afternoon at 4 p.m., arrived about midnight, it having been despatched from Harda only three hours late. This shows that the efforts of the company to reduce the delays occurring between Bhusawal and Jubbulpore has had markedly beneficial results. The eleven o'clock Poona train was half an hour late yesterday morning, but the delay was principally due to heavy parcel traffic. Generally speaking, the improvement is becoming noticeable all over the system, and the confidence of the responsible officials is evidently well-founded.

In the early stages of the struggle the goods traffic was practically at a standstill, it being of the utmost importance to maintain communication between Calcutta and Bombay, as well as to other parts of India. The smallness of goods traffic began to cause uneasiness among certain traders, but the news, officially given by Mr. Muirhead, the Traffic Manager, to our representative yesterday morning, that goods traffic has been resumed on every part of the G. I. P. system, must allay any apprehension. It is quite possible the volume of goods transhipped may not at first reach the normal figures but in the course of a few days the authorities anticipate all signs of the disorganisation will have disappeared. The company have engaged permanently 300 new signallers, and have wired to all the other Railway companies in India to cease sending additional signallers. They are determined not to approach the men in any way, and feel that in sending in their resignations they did not merely strike, but severed their connection with the company.

Mr. Dixit, the men's solicitor, was seen yesterday, and he reports that the men are firm. Only five out of the original number of men who resigned have applied to the Company to be taken on again, while twenty other men have since joined the strikers. He says the men are willing at any time to discuss the question of their grievances with the Agent, but the latter has not replied to the letter the solicitors sent suggesting that a conference between the parties be held. He noticed that in the press mention was made of persons tampering with the wires between Kalyan and Bombay. He did not know whom it was wished to infer were the culprits, but he denied it was either of the men. Between Bombay and Kalyan there was not a single striker in possession of or had access to any instrument. The men were firm in pressing for a satisfactory and conciliatory consideration of their grievances, which were real, and which, he claimed, had public sympathy. They realised full well that acts of malevolence would retard their cause and divert public sympathy. Mr. Dixit said he had not heard of any project among the men with reference to calling a general meeting of the Association to discuss their position. This he attributed to the fact that the men were scattered in small numbers all over the G. I. P. system, thus rendering a meeting impracticable. The men were waiting patiently for the development of events, and if the Company did not accede to their claims, the signallers would seek other employment.

It will be remembered that in yesterday's paper some correspondence which had passed between Mr. Wenden and Mr. Dixit was published having reference to the alleged unfair and ill-treatment of the men by the Company. The Acting Agent pointed out he was unaware of such acts, and asked for them to be pointed out in order that the Company might institute enquiries. Mr. Dixit telegraphed the purport of Mr. Wenden's letter to the General Secretary of the Association, and he replied yesterday to the effect that there were several cases in the Bhusawal district and he had forwarded them on to the Company. The telegram further added the men are still firm.

Mr. Dixit sent us a letter late last evening regarding the statement, published in another sheet, that Mr. V. R. Dixit, the strikers' solicitor, was proceeding last evening to Khandwa, and that a number of signallers between Khandwa and Jubbulpore had signified their desire to seek to re-enter the Company's service. Mr. H. S. Dixit points out Mr. V. R. Dixit has nothing whatever to do with the men, and his journey has nothing to do with the strike, so far as the men are concerned. Mr. H. S. Dixit says further he is unaware that any men between Khandwa and Jubbulpore were desirous of submitting.

On Wednesday evening a meeting was called at the office of the Amalgamated Society with the object, it is reported, to get the Society to espouse the cause of those signallers who are enrolled as members of the society. The latter did not see its way to support the signallers as they had resigned their posts of their own free will.

THE STRIKE AND SHIPPING.

In the opinion of shipping people here if the strike had taken place at the end of last month, when there was great pressure on the goods department of the G. I. P. Railway, the effect would have been most disastrous. At the end of the month in Bombay heavy shipments are made, and had the signallers chosen such a time for their action, it would have been felt over an immense area. As it is, the Company have fortunately had enough stored in their godowns at the docks to keep ships taking cargo engaged, though there was little movement of goods from up-country on the line. If, it is said, the Company can get their goods traffic properly reorganised within the next seven days, the effects of the strike will be little, if at all, felt. If the Company cannot do this the outlook will be most serious.

The following Postal notice has been issued by the Presidency Postmaster of Madras:—Consequent on the present irregular running of the G. I. P. trains (due to the strike of the signallers) the Outward Foreign Mail will be despatched from the General Post Office and Town Sub-Offices, Madras, on Wednesdays, instead of on Thursdays, until farther notice.

THE OUTLOOK IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 11.

Trains are running fairly to time. The accumulation of goods trains has been cleared away. At most small stations now opened, a double staff has been placed. The military signallers with an escort returned from Dexal last evening, being relieved by signallers from the Nizam's Railway. The whole of this section is now being patrolled by the Engineering Department to see if everything is correct.

JUBBULPORE.

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.

JUBBULPORE, MAY 11.

The improvement daily of the traffic arrangements is most satisfactory. Yesterday's mail arrived only 10½ hours late.

The military and foreign signallers are working extremely well. The strikers never expected this result.

No delay is anticipated with regard to to-morrow's Overland Express.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the G. I. P. Railway signallers, strike has lasted for more than four days, it is possible to take a dispassionate view of the circumstances that led to it, and to look more closely into the grievances put forth by the employés. I must admit at the outset that I am not an admirer of the action taken by the signallers, nor do I like the attitude of the Acting Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company towards them.

It is acknowledged on all hands that the strikers are an intelligent class of Railway servants, and have so far honestly believed that they have real grievances which ought long ago to have been redressed. They allege that the measures they took in this direction for over two years did not prove of any avail and that they were driven to take the extreme course they have now taken for getting their wrongs righted. I therefore propose to examine the sixteen grievances put forward by the memorialists, and see how many

if any, of them are reasonable. Of course sixteen is a large number, but the double figures need not alone be a stumbling block.

From the preceding words it will be seen that for long, the memorialists "have prayed, and prayed, but prayed in vain." Exception is taken to the tone of the memorial, and it is said that the language used is discourteous, and the memorial is "not a memorial, but an ultimatum. Coming as it does from a class of servants not very highly educated, it is but likely that the language of the memorial should not be polished and proper, and that it might appear discourteous. But in such cases, I think, it is not the language that should be taken into consideration, but the general meaning as conveyed in the whole memorial. For myself I cannot find any appreciable difference between a memorial and an ultimatum, or for the matter of that, between a request or a prayer and a demand. The difference might be one of degree only, and as apprehended by the memorialists, one less humble only be a strong expression for the meaning conveyed by the other, but certainly there is no difference of kind between the two sets of expressions. I can assure the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company that the memorialists mean no disrespect for him or for his officers, and they really are, as they assure him, his "most obedient servants."

And now to their grievances *seriatim* as set forth in the memorial:—(1) The first prayer is for a reduction of the hours of duty from 12 to 8. It is said that the work these employés have to do is not half as much as that of clerks in the Agent's and other offices in Bombay. This may or may not be so, but what the memorialists complain against is, as I understand them, not the amount of work, but the duration of it. To work continuously for 12 hours, and in the case of assistant stationmasters even 13 hours, during night, whithout rest, is a hard lot indeed, and they deserve full sympathy. This reduction that is prayed for is reasonable on principle, and when once it is granted, the overtime allowance prayed for must follow as a matter of course. (2) The leave concessions prayed for are enjoyed by their brethren on sister Railway lines, and there is no reason why they should be denied to the memorialists. Much has been said on their behalf, and I would refrain from dilating upon it any further. (3) Second-class passes were hitherto granted to them, and they are only asking that they might be restored to their old status. It would, therefore, be difficult to find any unreasonableness in the memorialists' asking for a renewal of an old privilege. (4) I understand that the Railway company allows some of its employés the use of residential quarters built by the company rent free. These quarters are in many cases like so many pigeon holes, and quite unfit for residence. It might indeed be said, and with some propriety, that the houses of some of these employes are no better than these quarters; but it is also true that in many cases they do not provide any suitable accommodation, especially when there is a large number of members in a employé's family. Tested by strict sanitary principles also, a good many of these quarters might not be fit habitations for even a single man. There does not, however, appear to be any present necessity for remodelling them, and the Railway Company might take its own time to do so. (5) The sixth prayer does not appear to be very reasonable. Annual increments without any examination as a matter of course are not desirable. (7) Bhatta might or might not be increased, but relieving hands should be allowed to run up to convenient stations for food and rest during non-working hours. (8) The eighth prayer asks that outsiders shall come only at the bottom of the list, and no one can deny the desirability of this. Promotions in higher grades should all go by seniority and competency, and the memorialists only pray that no outsider shall be smuggled into any of these. (9) This is, I am informed, clearly in accordance with the practice hitherto followed, and appears to be quite reasonable. (10) The Railway company appears to accept the principle of this prayer, since they grant what are called "provision passes" "for journeys of two days, and "day off" for buying provisions to last for a month might be reasonably necessary. (11) It is difficult to see why this concession should be given to signalers only, and it appears moreover not necessary. (12) The circular in question might be impeached perhaps both on the ground of legality and utility, and unless it is communicated to the general public, it is practically a dead letter, and its cancellation and withdrawal will certainly not work any harm to the pecuniary interests of the company. (13) This prayer is quite reasonable, but I am inclined to believe that it was not necessary to make it, so long as the precise encouragement asked for was always given to those who stood at the top of the test and were competent. (14) The water allowance asked for, I am told, the officers of the company regard as unreasonable, on the ground that there are very few stations on the whole line where there is any scarcity of water. Precisely because the number of these stations is very small, and the necessary quantity of water for drinking and other purposes is to be fetched from afar at some cost, this allowance, I would urge, should be granted, as a remuneration for the employe's trouble and expense, and I for one do not see any the least unreasonableness in it. (15) The memorialists in this prayer appear to limit the application to personal grievances, where redress should be the rule. This is very necessary, but the officers should not be unduly pressed in this respect. Sufficient time must in all cases be allowed for an enquiry into the grievance and finding out means to redressing it. (16) The last, though of course not the least, prayer about the Signalers' Association being recognised by the Company is both reasonable and justifiable under the circumstances detailed in their memorial.

Having examined all the grievances, I have attempted to show which of them would appear to be reasonable to an impartial outsider, and I hope the considerations urged above in favour of some of them, might be advantageously used in deciding them at the proposed reconciliation. The strained relations between the employed and the employer have arrived at a climax, and I believe the public have a right, in view of the serious dislocation of traffic that has resulted and consequent loss of trade and business, to demand that immediate steps should be taken to restore the normal state of things. In this connection, the zeal with which the officers of the company are working to cope with their difficulties and to re-organise their train service are really praiseworthy, and there might be ground for hoping that the position of the company is daily stronger. The hope of a normal state of things being shortly restored, and the assurance that trains are only running a few minutes or hours behind time may be taken for what they are worth. I know of important mails being fully 24 hours late and passenger trains as many as 36 hours behind time. It is ridiculous to call this not a bad state of things, and the public, at least the travelling and trading portion of it, would certainly welcome a speedy reorganisation, or a restoration of all strikers to their old posts. The latter course is more easier of the two. I think the men were not properly advised when they refused the time asked for by the Acting Agent. It should, however, be stated to their credit that they have all along acted very peaceably, and their behaviour throughout is praiseworthy. Those who ascribe a political motive to this strike might be very proper inmates of a lunatic asylum, and I am glad to find you have raised your voice in its disavowal.—Yours, &c.,

SPECTATOR.

GOLD IN THE TREASURIES.

THE Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—It is rather surprising to find that gold still continues to flow into the Government Treasuries, although exchange for some considerable time past has never touched gold point. The total amount of gold now held in the reserves amounts to Rs. 340 lakhs, an increase of Rs. 35 lakhs over what it was a month ago. During the last three weeks of April, the amounts tendered in Bombay were respectively 73,862, 25,000 and 15,506 sovereigns. It is also rather curious to note that during the same period gold bullion to the value of Rs. 68,000 was handed to Government in exchange for rupees. As regards the sovereigns the only feasible explanation appears to me to be that having been ordered from Australia while rates were still high, and being unsaleable in the bazaar in any quantity except at a price much below the exchange, equivalent holders found it cheaper in the long run to hand them over to Government at Rs. 15 the £—rather than incur the cost of forwarding them on to London.

To the ordinary English mind it is impossible to imagine any one preferring one sovereign to another, yet such is the case with native gold dealers who will buy "shield" sovereigns in any quantity at market rates, but the more recent coins bearing the device of the dragon they refuse to take except in small lots, and even then only at a lower rate than the "shields" though both coins are intrinsically the same. While on the subject I may mention that should exchange at any time fall more than a small percentage below 1s. 4d. and the demand for Council Bills decline to any serious extent. Government, I understand, are quite prepared to ship home sovereigns to the Secretary of State to enable him to meet his liabilities until the demand for Councils once more revived.

THE RECENT POLICE CASE.

PROSECUTION AGAINST POLICE SEPOYS.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Jehangir Bomon Behram, of Messrs. Sorabji and Jehangir, solicitors, appeared to surrender his two clients, Babaji Raghoji and Dhonda Mulaji, two out of the four police sepoys who gave evidence for prosecution against Jolliffe and Roshan, in the Sessions, and against whom warrants were issued on the charge of perjury. The charge was preferred by N. S. Fanmilkar on public grounds.

On the application of Mr. Jehangir, his Worship allowed the men to be liberated on bail in the sum of Rs. 1,000 each and a like surety.

DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

A TRIAL KUTCHRA TRAIN TO DEVNAR.

WORKS ON THE FLATS AND AT DEVNAR.

THIS important sanitary work, which had engaged the attention of previous Municipal Commissioners and Executive Engineers of the Corporation has been completed and a trial train containing 'Kutchra' was yesterday afternoon run from the Flats to Devnar, a place a short distance from Kurla station of the G. I. P. Railway. The train consisted of twenty-five waggons, an engine and a brakevan. Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C. I. E., Executive Engineer, Dr. Weir, Health Officer, Dr Sorabji Cawasji Hormusji, divisional Health Officer, and Mr Bharucha, assistant to the Executive Engineer, accompanying the train to the brakevan. The train left the flats at 1.25 p.m, and passing through the Mahaluxmee station of the B, B, and C. I. Railway Company arrived at the Dadur Junction, where it was turned on to the line of the G. I. P. Railway and proceeded to Kurla station. From the latter place, the train turned on to the Municipal line and arrived at the destination via Chimboor and Borle. The waggons were here emptied by a staff kept for that purpose by the Municipality.

At 3-25 p.m. to-day the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will leave by a special train from the Victoria Terminus for Devnar *viâ* Kurla to see the works done in connection with the depositing of town sweeping at that place. From Devnar the members will proceed to the Flats and after inspecting the various works there will return to Bombay. The whole work has cost the Municipality Rs. 8,43,999.

Before the year 1865 the town sweepings were carried by railway and deposited on a large area of swampy ground near the village of Kurla. This continued until 1876, when it was decided to utilize the sweepings for reclaiming the unhealthy and swampy triangular piece of ground commonly known as the Mahaluxmee flats, lying between the line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on one side and the Clerk Road on the other. This ground has been reclaimed to the fullest extent and the Health Officer some years ago, drew special attention to the danger of further reclaiming the ground with this offensive material. Several proposals were suggested by previous engineers and the Health Officer, none of which were seriously considered. On Mr. Murzban assuming the charge of the office on Executive Engineer his attention was drawn by Mr. H. A. Acworth, the then Municipal Commissioner to the urgent necessity of seriously considering the question of the future disposal of town sweepings. Mr. Murzban submitted an elaborate report on the subject which was laid before the Corporation in due course. On Mr. Snow taking up the office of the Municipal Commissioner he earnestly entered into the question and brought it to a final issue. In Mr. Marzban's report on the subject the advantages and disadvantages of the various systems of disposal, principally those of incineration and transportation outside the limits of the city were fully considered. A committee of the Corporation was appointed for the purpose, which, after mature deleberation resolved that the transportation system commends itself for adoption on the grounds of economy and sanitation. It was thought that by this method, a large area of waste and unhealthy swamp could be converted into fertile agricultural ground. The matter having been laid in due course, before the Corporation, Mr. Murzban's proposal to revert to the original system of reclaiming the ground at Cooria was accepted and sanction to the execution of the work as an experiment. Rs. 6,40,000 was given, on the assumption that Government would sell the land to the Municipality which was leased to them for a short period of time outright. Government however having declined to accede to the proposal of the Corporation to sell the land outright to them, the proposal to deposit the town sweepings on that ground was abandoned. In the meantime Mr. Ardeshir Cursetji Cama, the owner of a large area of swampy lands situated near the village of Devnar, adjoining Chimbheor, admeasuring about 823 acres about 9 1-4 miles distant from the Flats, having offered to sell it to the Municipality, it was inspected on the 9th March 1897 by the Municipal Commissioner, Executive Engineer, and Acting Health Officer and found it suitable for the purpose. A proposal to acquire the ground and to construct a line of railway from Kurla station to it, was then laid before the Corporation. They having approved of it an offer of Rs. 50 per acre was made to Mr. Cama but he declined to accept it. The Corporation the reupon thought it desirable to acquire the land under the Land Acquisition Act. The acquisition was no tified in the Government Gazette of 1897. The Collector of Thana was interviewed with a view to consider the best method of expediting the acquisition of the plot as well as the strip of ground for the line of Railway from Cooria to Devnar. Nothing was however done towards the purchase of the land until 17th March 1898. The matter having been delayed, the Corporation took over possession of the land, in anticipation of the Collectors inquiry and award and the payment of interest on the sum that the Collector may award the value of the land. The estimates were revised and it was found that the cost of construction of railway and the acquision of the land would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 2,04,000, which was granted by the Corporation.

The various works in connection with the scheme were then commenced in June 1897. The rolling stocks consisting of 90 waggons and six brakes were constructed in the B, B, & C. I. Railways work shops. Each of the waggons was to carry a load of ten tons.

The various works carried out in connection with the scheme were as under. (*a*) The construction of two tipping platforms and a railway siding on the Mahaluxmee Flats, including the erection of culverts over the open Agripada drain crossing the line of railway. The entire work was executed by contract, with the exception of the wood at iron works of the loading platform. (*b*) The construction of the rolling stock to convey the sweepings. (*c*) The construction of approach roads to the platforms. (*d*) And the construction of the railway line from the Coorla station of the G. I. P. Railway to Devnar, the place of deposit of the sweepings, including the construction of certain culverts to span the water ways. The bund around the "kutchra" depositing ground at Devnar and the pitching of the slopes of the railway banks, wherever necessary, have not yet been completed.

The incomplete works, are not however such as to prevent the scheme from being put into operation and the line was therefore formally opened for use and the transportation of *kutchra* commenced. Some difficulty was encountered in carrying out the work of laying railway lines, owing to the failure of the contractors, who had undertaken its execution. After doing a certain amount of work, the contractors expressed their inability to proceed any further with it and there was therefore no alternative but to carry out the rest of the work, which formed the most difficult part of the scheme, viz, the construction of embankments and culverts in swamps and laying of pipes, drains, &c,

WORKS OF THE FLATS.

The following is a brief description of the different works carried out on Mahaluxmee Flats and between Kurla and Devnar:—There are two platforms for tipping the "Kutchra" into waggons each having a retaining wall of uncoursed rubble masonry 700ft. long and four ft. in width at the base. These walls are thirty-nine feet apart. Each wall is provided with triangular trusses 10 ft. apart from centre to centre and buried in masonry for carrying the longitudinal wheel guards 10" by 10" and which project 9" beyond the face of the walls. These guards are placed on cast iron brackets, which are bolted and firmly secured on the tops of the vertical posts of the trusses. The platforms are approached by two roads forty feet wide each and having a total length of about 3300ft. leading from Clerk Road to Arthur Road. These roads are carried over the Agripada drain which is bridged over, by means of arches, each arch having a span of 10ft. and being 14 in. thickness. The arches are of semi-circular shape. A four inch water-pipe has been provided underneath these roads, with hydrants of new pattern for watering the surface of the roads by means of hose.

There are three sidings, between the platforms which merge into two at a distance of 228ft. beyond the Agripada drain and extend towards the Clerk Road level crossing from where they work into the existing main line of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

The permanent way is carried on a roling of about 9" of well packed rubbiestones and consists generally of lbs. 60 rails each 40feet in length, resting upon four bolted cast-iron chairs, bolted on creasoted sleepers placed at a distance of 2' 8" from centre to centre.

For the purposes of shunting there is one three throw point at a distance of 69 feet from the dead end of the siding. There is also a "sick siding" about 200 feet in length at a distance of about 15 feet from the north abutment of the railway culvert and a double cross over road about 210 feet in length and 350 feet away from the north abutment of the railway culvert. Besides these there are three single points and two level-crossings, one near the dead end of the siding and the other to the north of the Agripada drain.

The rails are carried on a skew over the Agripa da drain on wrought iron composite girders one foot in depth and supported on masonry abutments.

The whole of the sidings, except the portions which run between the platforms, is enclosed on both sides.

RAILWAY BETWEEN KURLA AND DEVNUR.

This railway is 16780 ft, in length, including the length of an additional siding, which is 2115 ft. in length and which extends across the Khajan at Devnar. The greater portion of this railway runs through marshy ground and is carried on an embankment of the materials excavated from the burrow pits. The line is almost level throughout its length, its steepest grade being 1 in 200. Curves on this line have radii varying from 1000ft to 2000ft. The line of railway as constructed will divide the Khajan village at Devnar into two parts. A level crossing, a loopline for the shunting of trains, waterways, culverts and a storm water canal discharging into the creek, have also been constructed in connection with the line.

As the railway also crosses the Rifle Range at Kurla, two of the eastmost ranges have been so altered as to admit of the shooting being done over the railway. Raised firing places have also been provided in connection with the latter, and the targets fixed at a sufficiently high level. The targets have also been [illegible] the butts behind bullets from passing beyond [illegible] to prevent stray

With regard to the [illegible] them.

[illegible] working of the scheme it has been arranged that the [illegible] Health Department should undertake the work of leading *Kutchra* into the waggons on the flats and unloading it at Devnar. The railway company will work the trains on the rates and charges fixed. The maintenance of the railway line will be done by the Executive Engineer's Department. Quarters have been provided at Chimboor for the staff required to unload *Kutchra* at Devnar. In addition to this, quarters have been built for the inspector of the Health Department employed to look after the unloading of *Kutchra* and also an office and a store room, with all accessories.

Taking into consideration the average daily transportation of Kutchra which it is expected at the present day, would be sent to, Devnar and the area of the land acquired from Mr. Kama for the deposit of the sweepings, it is thought that the ground would be filled up in a period of twenty-three years. It would also be interesting to know, what revenue the Municipality would derive from this land, when filled up and when by such operation it is converted into an agricutural and yielding ground. Mr. Kama's land would yield to the Municipality Rs. 101, 352 annually after it is filled up.

INOCULATION AT HUBLI.

CAPTAIN LEUMANN'S REPORT.

FROM the report of Captain Leumann, I.M.S., which covers the period between May 11th, 1898, and September 27th, 1898, we make the following extracts showing the work of inoculation he carried on at Hubli. Captain Leumann by the way is now engaged in similar work in South Africa. He writes:—

Various critics on my work, not knowing what the actual facts were and are, have at different times asserted that the inoculated inhabitants of Hubli left the town in larger numbers than the non-inoculated. This idea was not altogether unnatural, since "passes by rail and road" were not granted to uninoculated persons, but is, nevertheless, wholly erroneous, for on a census of Hubli was taken weekly, it was a comparatively easy matter to compare the number of inoculated and non-inoculated amongst its inhabitants at any stage of our operations, and by such a method alone we were able to show that exactly the reverse was the case. Further, the one great complaint of all classes and castes of natives raised against general measures was that, if not inoculated, they were turned out of their houses and sent to the different camps; hence the concessions granted to those who held inoculation certificates of having been twice inoculated induced large numbers to undergo the process in order to rentain in their houses and in these—finding themselves practically immune and left alone, while their non-inoculated neighbour either died of plague or were segregated promptly on the occurrence of a plague death in their midst or a plague patient being found amongst them—had neither any wish to leave their homes, where they felt safe, nor, still more, to forsake their only means of livelihood by running away from the town.

THE RESULTS ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE METHODS.

I attribute these results to the methods I have adopted in Hubli in order to gain the confidence of its inhabitants. When I began my inoculations, I operated first of all on some European or Native gentlemen in front of a crowd of poor and low-caste people, whom I had gathered together in the worst-affected area, and they were thus soon induced to ask for inoculation themselves. As I handed each man his inoculation ticket, I impressed him with the idea that, being twice inoculated, he was protected against plague for six months as far as it was possible for me to protect him, and further explained that he was exempted from certain plague rules which others, who were not inoculated, were obliged to undergo. Later on, when I collected a large crowd for inoculation, after inoculating about 90 per cent. of their number, I left the remainder to form a nucleus for a fresh start on the following day, and by this method I succeeded in always obtaining large numbers to work upon. Later, again, I caused notices to be printed in English and Kanarese and placarded all over the town, stating where and when I and my staff would inoculate, morning and evening: and since the earlier part of August, such numbers have presented themselves at this office at inconvenient hours, that I have frequently been obliged to call upon the police to drive the people away. Since about the 10th of August, people from the surrounding villages have come into Hubli for a few hours daily seeking inoculation. A separate record of inoculation has always been kept for persons who are not actual inhabitants of Hubli, so that neither these not any other persons (*e. g.*, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, from the Mysore or Madras side) have ever been included in our list of inoculations for Hubli itself.

NO DIFFICULTY WITH PURDAH WOMEN.

I have never experienced the slightest difficulty in inoculating Mussulmanis or any other purdah women in Hubli. From the very start I did all I possibly could to induce the people to place confidence in my staff and myself and other inoculators here: and I would draw attention to the fact that the very men who, in March last, created a disturbance in Hubli were not only the first and the most willing to undergo inoculation, but also to bring their wives and families to my hospital or to invite me to their homes to inoculate them.

YOUNGEST AND OLDEST INOCULEES.

The youngest person I have inoculated in Hubli was an infant aged 10 days only; and the oldest a woman whose age was stated as 96, and must have been, certainly, between 85 and 90. My experience is that children "stand" inoculation better than adults, and can be given proportionately larger doses; women appear to exhibit severer local reactions than men—probably, because their arms are more fatty,—but I have not observed much difference in the "general reaction" between the two sexes. I am inclined not to inoculate women if within their last three weeks of pregnancy—(although I have done so without ill effect)—in case the severity of the reaction after inoculation may be so great as to cause a miscarriage or premature birth; but I have inoculated several women who were quite seven months advanced in their pregnancy, and provided the woman's health be good, I see no reason why she should not receive a modified dosage. An important question arises—"Should a person who may be incubating plague undergo inoculation?" My opinion, based on a large experience, is that although in the very early stages of a comparatively long incubation period inoculation may benefit, yet in a short incubation period or in one which is well advanced it is far more likely to be harmful. Further, it must be remembered that it is impossible, before actual symptoms develop, to be in any way certain whether the incubation period will be long or short, even though a pretty accurate guess may be hazarded that a given person is actually in the incubation stage of plague. Much, moreover, depends on the virulence of the epidemic, the incubation period certainly appearing to be longer, for instance, when the strength of an epidemic is on the wane. Hence I consider it advisable never to inoculate a person if he be found suffering from "fever" of over 100° Fahr.—more especially if he be an actual contact from a plague case or corpse—in case that "fever" might be indicative of incipient plague (i. e., at the end of the incubation period of the disease or even slightly beyond this.)

INOCULATION PROTECTIVE AGAINST OTHER DISEASES.

One peculiar fact which our inoculation results in Hubli exhibited was that not only were the inoculated protected from plague, but their general health was also better, as shown by their low death-rate "from other causes." I do not desire, however, to attach undue importance to this fact, for it is more than likely that while every inoculated person who died from plague was brought into immediate prominence by reason of the failure of the prophylactic to protect him, such searching enquiry was not, on the other hand, made when every non-inoculated person died from the same disease, and some deaths amongst this latter class—really due to plague, but exhibiting no external buboes or other signs, and concerning whose illness no history was forthcoming—were wrongly attributed to "causes other than plague." Not only was everyone on "qui vivi" to point out any inoculated person who had subsequently died from plague (or any other causes), but also—in order to obtain the fullest truth and information in the matter—I encouraged everybody, high and low, European and Native to bring all such cases to our notice at once. When once they have been induced to place reliance in a method natives, in my experience fly to extremes and imagine that method to be infallible: hence the fact that practically every case of non-protection against plague after inoculation was brought up by the friends and relations as if they had a grievance against the method for not being absolutely certain to protect each and every person inoculated.

"ROBESPIERRE" AT THE LYCEUM.

THE interest of the opening night at the Lyceum on Saturday (April 14), was undoubtedly mainly personal. It is still the splendid tradition and law of English life to remain faithful to old favourites; and if anybody doubted that this tradition and law remained intact, he need only have been present when Sir Henry Irving made his first appearance on Saturday night to have his doubts removed. The audience, indeed, was so anxious to welcome its favourite that it gave a round of applause to a subordinate actor whom it mistook for the hero of the evening. And when at last Sir Henry did appear, there was something extremely moving in the round after round of cheers that kept him for nearly two minutes from speaking.

THE MAN.

Let me follow the popular bent by speaking first, then, of the personal side of the evening. The long illness, the hours of loneliness, suffering, sometimes, perhaps, of profound dejection, through which Sir Henry has passed during the last few months, have left their deep traces upon his face. But they are traces that add to his artistic effectiveness. The face, always thin, always fine and spiritual in its lines, is now beautified and etherealised; there is a softness in the eyes and look that at once appeal to your sympathy; it is the same man, but chastened, elevated, softened by suffering.

THE PLAY.

The play is a splendid spectacle; and as such, is bound, I believe, to have a long run. To say that it is by Sardou is to immediately imply that it is full of stagecraft. Sardou himself pretty plainly indicated the lines on which he worked. Here is an actor who has an unequalled power of representing the weird, the terrible, and the ghostly; and my business, said the French dramatist, is to supply him with the scenes which will bring out these powers. And thus it is that "Robespierre" is rather a succession of effective and splendid or thrilling scenes than a play in the real sense of the word.

ITS DEFECTS.

Indeed, it is where the play tries to be a play and ceases to be a historical spectacle that it is weak. There is introduced a love episode which is not only invented, but is absolutely impossible. At the opening of the play Robespierre is represented as the father of an illegitimate son by a great lady whom he had met and had betrayed in his youth. This son is twenty, and Robespierre at the time of his death is thirty six; it will be seen that he must have been a very precocious boy. I own that I felt considerable impatience with all the scenes in the play that turned on this preposterous invention. Robespierre is too near and too well-known a historical character to permit such license. When, therefore, I am asked to be thrilled when Robespierre is supposed to be waiting to see whether his own son is going to the guillotine, I refuse to be thrilled; I am merely bored.

THE SPECTACLE.

But this love episode is the only thin thread on which the scenes are hung together; the revolutionary scenes are the essential part of the play. And they are magnificent; magnificent in conception, in presentation, in staging. Let me recapitulate some of these scenes. First there is a scene in the Prisons. I cannot give anything approaching an idea of the vivid horror and the intense life-likeness of this scene. You see assembled men and women who are under the shadow of the guillotine; and the author—who is splendidly erudite in all that belongs to the Revolutionary period—gives you the picture of the life there which is drawn from a score of memoirs of prison experiences that have been left behind. The men and women sit in groups. In one spot the young man has his arm around the waist of the tender young girl; love is supreme even in face of death. Close by is the other extreme—the old lady and her old husband—each past all the joys of life; and seeing in prayer the hope and the consolation for the sufferings of earth. And there are groups that are drinking; playing cards; that gossips and pay each other ceremonious visits and lofty compliments as though the prison were a salon and not the ante-chamber to the gallows. There are children even in this dungeon, that play and hang on to their mother's apron strings as though they were in the nursery. And, finally, there is an incident which brings out the spirit of the times with ghastly fidelity. A number of chairs are placed on top of each other on a table, ladies mount them with difficulty and with jokes, and one who gets to the top without stumbling and without showing too much of her pretty ankles kisses hands to the gay crowd that cheers her for her success. The prisoners are playing at the guillotine; so that they mount the steep steps and not give the hideous mob the right to jeer at their awkwardness!

THE WORD OF DOOM.

And then comes another and a terrible moment—the moment when the emissary of the Revolutionary Tribunal comes to call the names of those who have been condemned. Sardou has succeeded in giving intense individuality to all the persons in this scene. This man walks to his doom with a swagger; this other with a shriek; this man is only grieved that he has not been allowed to bring his game of chess to a triumphant conclusion; this woman walks with stately step; this other frantically kisses the toddling child from whom she is for ever separated. The whole thing is full of a horror and a pathos that make you feel as if you had lived through it all.

THE DREAM.

The other prison scene is one in which Irving appears alone. He has gone there to seek for his son, and as he is left alone, the ghosts start up before his affrighted imagination of the beings he has sent to the scaffold. First appear the women; beautiful figure after figure with the stately walk, the powdered wig, the high-wasted dress of the time. And, finally, there comes one taller, more beautiful, statelier than all the rest, who holds her head high and defiant; it is Marie Antoinette, whose proud look so exasperated the Parisians. And then come the men, with Danton and Camille Desmoulin at their head. They move, they beckon, they appear and reappear; finally they melt into air with an air of convincing ghostliness, mystery, and horror that almost make you shiver. The beauty and the skill of the stage setting of this scene is truly wonderful.

TWO OTHER SCENES.

There are two other fine scenes of a very different type. The one is the fete in honour of the Supreme Being—that fete which was at once the apotheosis and the beginning of the end to Robespierre; the other the final scene in the Convention which was the death of Robespierre's power. In both these scenes the grouping is wonderfully effective; indeed, you almost feel as if you were one of the great, glad crowd that hailed Robespierre as a saviour, and as if you were in the midst of that babel of noise and wild passion in which the dictator finally fell.

THE DOMESTIC ROBESPIERRE.

Sardou was too consummate a dramatist not to see the effectiveness of bringing into close contrast the two sides of Robespierre; the tranquil, modest, affectionate home life, which made him so beloved by the family Duplay, and the sanguinary and merciless life of the public man. There is something very thrilling in the evening at the rooms of the Duplays. The hideous monster who had deluged France with blood—sits the adored centre of a family group of simple and innocent young girls, of a simple husband and wife; and he joins in the chorus to a little love madrigal, the words of which he had composed before he had left the peace of Arras. These little verses, simple to baldness, with their faint tenderness, their rustic amateur poetry, and the thin jingle of the old-fashioned spinet on which the accompaniment is played; and Robespierre smiling, happy, affectionate simple and sentimental in the midst of it all—while the news boys outside are calling out the names of those he has sent to bloody and horrible death—make up a marvellous bit of character-sketching. It is one of the few finely literary things there are in the play.

THE CAST.

Sir Henry Irving is just the man for such a character as Robespierre. His genius is at its best in the delineation of characters that are subtle—that present some problem of contrast and conflict, and his whole physique as well as temperament fit him for the pale, thin fanatic. It is a play, as will have been seen, of spectacular effects rather than of opportunities for the individual actor; but such chances as Sir Henry got, he used as no actor but he could use them. Two other performances stand out. First, the Olivier of Kyrle Bellew. Olivier is the son whom Sardou has invented for Robespierre. Kyrle Bellew—this eternal youth, who, except that his hair is white, prematurely so as was that of his father before him—retains the fresh complexion, the slight figure of boyhood, just as much as when I used to meet him twenty years ago. He was an unequivocal success.

LAWRENCE IRVING.

And the other success was the Tallien of Lawrence Irving. I thought at one moment that the audience did not quite grasp the meaning and the intense cleverness of the acting of Lawrence Irving in the Convention scene. Tallien, it will be known by students of the French Revolution, was one of the main factors in the downfall of Robespierre—driven thereto by his love for the beautiful woman who at that very moment was in danger of death in one of the prisons. Tallien had been an actor before he took to politics. It is his speech that helps to doom Robespierre. It is delivered by Lawrence Irving with fierce and wild gesticulation; with rushes to and from in the Tribune; in short, exactly as you can see a deputy even to-day address the French Chamber of Deputies when there is a scene of confusion and fierce conflict.

THE SUMMING UP.

Such, then, is the play. Anybody who misses seeing it will miss a great artistic and historic opportunity. I have red much of the French Revolution—it is an epoch that retains ever me—as indeed, over most men—its indestructible fascination. I have never realised it so vividly as in that play which the dramatic genius of Sardou and Irving has now presented to the public of London.—"M. A. P."

POINT-TO-POINT.

BY AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

THE real, old-fashioned point-to-point meeting is fast dying out, and a new creation is springing up in its place. The latter-day variety of the point-to-point is as unlike its predecessor as battue-shooting is unlike true sport. The days when the various hunts held their annual unconventional meetings, which gained their chief charm from their makeshift character, have now gone, alas! for ever, and in their place we have what is virtually an amateur race meeting, with its adjuncts of fashionable guests, luncheon parties, printed race-cards, specially-erected stands, rings, &c., instead of the rough and ready meetings of a few years ago that were thought out one day, developed the next, and decided on the third, as it were. At these latter there was no need to print the names of the entrants, for all present knew perfectly well who was going to ride, and on all sides one met with the information that "Ted would ride his father's grey," "Captain Dawson was the one in the scarlet on the bay," &c.

Weighing-room, moreover, in the usual sense of the word, there was none. A couple of rick-cloths, requisitioned from the nearest farmer, and slung over a pole suspended between two trees in the neighbourhood of the winning-post served for the purpose of accommodating the "clerk of the scales," the said scales being big, cumbersome things that had been brought over that morning straight away from their ordinary duty of weighing potatoes and the like in the barn at the "Hall." This was the somewhat primitive custom that was in force at the meeting to which I shall now refer myself more particularly, and which was quite an institution a few years back and where more fun and enjoyment was to be obtained than at twenty of these latter-day "functions." The clerk of the scales here was old Tom Butler, the first whip of the Revelstoke Hounds and known as a "sport" as ever crossed the pink. Arrayed in a long and wonderfully made overcoat, the like of which was never seen either before or since he would on the morning of the annual point-to-point, perch himself on the upturned box which served him for a seat, with his eyes concentrated on the scales in front of him. He would then issue instructions to his understudy, Jim, who acted as "stopper" to the pack, to "ring 'em up." Jim would thereupon sally forth with a sonorous bell in his hand, with which he would make the air resound. This would quickly have the desired effect, for soon the riders would saunter in one and all arrayed in ulsters which served to conceal their colours, and each wearing a somewhat anxious look. Butler would eye them over, and say, "Morning, gents. Hope I see you well," and he would take a prolonged look at them to make sure that he did see them well and would then proceed. "First gent, please," he would cry. One would step forward from the group and make for the scales. Butler would look at him, and then at the list of riders and their weights that he had pinned on the tarpaulin in front of him. That done, he would shake his head and say, "Sorry, Captain, not your turn. Mr. Sheepshank first, if you please" (Tom always laid great stress on the pronouns) and the forward one would retire discomfited, for Tom was an autocrat in his way, and dearly loved to feel that he held the reins of power in his hands. The list would then be read out by Tom until one of the group answered to his name, and stepped on to the machine. "How much, Sir?" Tom would gravely inquire, as though the weight of the one on the scales was a thing of which he had not been perfectly aware for a week past. "Twelve stone. Butler," would be the response. "Bit light, Sir, I should say," would be Tom's reply while the boy was busy piling up the weights on the other arm of the scale. Tom would watch this with the greatest attention, and so soon as he saw the balance move, he would get down from his perch and say to those who were blocking up the entrance, "Now, gents, please, out of that door-way, we really cannot see what we are doing. Only gents as is riding in here please, the others must wait outside." The necessary light having been eliminated, Tom would proceed to inspect the weights with the most careful scrutiny, and then say, "Thought so, Mister Jack, pound and a half short. I will make a note of it, but if none of the other gents object I shall not say anything about it." The weighing process would thus be gone through, and the competitors would afterwards go outside to their steeds and prepare for the preliminary canter.

While this was going on, and the riders were showing off their mounts—and themselves—Tom would perform a quick-change. Off would go the long coat and the tweed cap which he looked upon as constituting the full-dress uniform of a clerk of the scales, and in their place he would don the full-skirted coat and the velvet cap of the "Whip" which he always wore when acting as starter. He would then quit his sanctum, handing over the care of the scales to his deputy—who, as soon as Tom's back was turned, would be off to a coign of vantage that he had carefully spotted as being the best place for seeing the racing. Away across country would gallop Butler, as straight at the crow flies to the starting point, and there await the arrival of the runners. "Morning, gents," he would cry as they rode up to him, as though he had not seen them for a week at least, and then would proceed to allotment of places. In this Butler had a rough and ready way that was never known to fail. "Any gent's name begin with 'A,'" he would ask. One of the runners would admit the soft impeachment, and Tom would go on, "Thank you, Sir. Will you be good enough to place yourself here on the inside," and so he would go through the alphabet. All was quiet over though when Tom had done for Tom was fair in all he did, so he would pass down the front of the line of impatient horses and horsemen. "Mr. Wickham," he would say to the popular M. F. H. "You know this country better than most, kindly take the outside berth, Mr. Harlop, you are two pounds overweight, please to go three places to the inside. Thank you, gents." He would next turn in his saddle and say, "Now the course, gents," and he would point out the line that they had to take, and casually mention the difficulties they would be likely to encounter, winding up with the stereotyped remark, "the whole of which, gents, represents what may be termed a fair hunting country." "Get ready," and he would move well to the side of the course, and drawing a neatly-folded handkerchief from his pocket would open it with a flourish, saying, "Now, gents, you will please to watch me, and when I drop this handkerchief, you will go. Are you ready?" A moment later, the handkerchief would flutter to the ground, and the field would be off on their four-mile journey through the Novermber haze. Tom would sit and regard them critically for a few moments and would then canter back to the stand, where he would receive the congratulations of those present for the way in which he had got the field off with a composure that nothing could ruffle. This done, he would trot off to where Wilson, the Huntsman of the Revelstoke, who acted as judge, was sitting, and would draw up beside him to watch the race.

As the horses came along for the last time, Butler would turn and spy out the lie of the land to the weighing-room, and having figured out the course that he was going to pursue over the few yards that separated him from that edifice, he would watch the finish of the race, inform those in his immediate vicinity who had won—without waiting for the official pronouncement of the judge—spring from his horse, and make a headlong rush for his improvised weighing-room, and there re-enact his role as clerk of the scales. This, shortly, is how a point-to-point meeting used to be conducted. Now, were it not for the disorder and want of control that obtains, you could not tell that you were not at Sandown Park or Lingfield.—*Globe.*

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 9 was 1,127, giving a death-rate of 69·79 per annum per thousand as against 44·04, the corresponding period of last year, and 37·90 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 94 died from fevers; 3[illegible], plague; 4, small-pox; 52, measles; 5, cholera; 1, l[illegible] prosy; 121, phthisis; 47, diseases of the nervous system; 147, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 44, dysentery; 24, still-born; 21, old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 14; Brahmin, 26; Lingast, 2; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 637; Hindu outcaste, 124; Musalman, 242; Parsee, 25; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 40; European, 4. The total number of births was 153 as against 157 the corresponding period of last year, and 213 the average over the past five years.

MR. W. R. LAWRENCE, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, who has been one of the worst sufferers by the influenza ep

SPORTING NOTES.

SPORT ON BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

THE NEW "BADMINTON FOOTBALL.

It seems a cold-blooded thing for a number of writers, as they have in "The Art of Sport," just published to sit down and deliberately count the cost of sports into which true votaries plunge with Mr. Mantalini's noble disregard of such sordid details. Youth will be served in the way its mind is bent, no matter what rigid economists may say; and it is very doubtful whether any considerable number of people will be influenced in their preference for one kind of sport rather than another by questions of expense. If a man takes him to shooting he will shoot with a worn-out muzzle-loader unless he can afford something better; and one who is filled with enthusiasm for hunting will follow hounds whenever the opportunity officers, whether he can afford to keep a stable full of hunters or must be content with a single "screw." In default of either he will cheerfully pad the hoof and see as much of the sport as he can that way. It is indeed the nature of sport to make man indifferent about the means so long as they attain the end which is enjoyment in a variety of forms, and none can doubt that the poor man often gets more fun for his money than the rich. This is a difficulty that faces every contribution to the book of which Mr. Aflalo is the editor when he sits down to reckon up the cost of the sport in which he is specially interested. They all admit the impossibility of establishing any hard and fast rule, and are driven back on averages that mean very little when they come to be analyzed. The requirements of a sportsman, whether he inclines to hunting, racing, shooting, fishing, yachting, mountain climbing, or mere cycling, must always "depend on individual means and leisure." Naturally, therefore, this refrain runs through every chapter of the book, and it could hardly be otherwise when writers find themselves beset by the impossibility of formulating a scale that may be applicable to all cases. One man will pay eight or ten guineas for a gun and be happy when he gets it, while another would consider his skill heavily handicapped if he had to shoot with a weapon that cost less than eighty or a hundred guineas. Even in such a simple matter as revolver shooting it is impossible to count cost without making allowances for individual whims. Mr. Walter Winans begins his short article on this subject by the theoretical assumption that, if practised on a small scale, "only at odd times by way of occasional amusement, revolver shooting cannot be regarded as a very costly form of sport," and then proceeds to demonstrate that a great deal of money can be spent at it, as indeed he has proved by personal experience at Wimbledon and Bisley during the past twelve years or so.

Lord Coventry, whose varied experiences as a Master of Hounds should qualify him to speak with authority about hunting, confesses the difficulty of estimating "the legitimate annual expenditure" in the maintenance of a pack of hounds, and he evidently regards as hopeless the task of formulating a scale that shall be as applicable to a master who mounts his hunt servants well and turns them out in irreproachable style as to one who aims at making a profit out of subscriptions and cuts down expenses accordingly. So it is with all other sports. Thus it becomes impossible to establish any rule as to the cost. Though hampered by this conviction, every contributor to Mr. Aflalo's book has done his best. Much industry has been devoted to the compilation of estimates that may meet the various requirements of many people, and the result is necessarily somewhat incoherent. Curious readers may acquire a mass of interesting information by deligent persual of the book. As a guide to the cost of fishing licences in different parts of the United Kingdom, one chapter will be found very useful, and similar statistics have been gathered from her Majesty's Consular agents as to the charges for licences to shoot game in nearly every European country. More ambitious sportsmen who want to shoot bear or elk in Scandinavia, tigers in India, elephants or lions in Africa, or wild sheep in Morocco, will find a great deal of information about means of travelling the cost of equipment, and similar details in chapters devoted to these subjects. Concerning the cost of a racehorse, the charge for training it, and the expense of racing it, Mr. E. T. Sachs writes with a minuteness of knowledge that must have necessitated much laborious enquiry, but it is probable that all these pains will not save one spendthrift from wasting his substance on the turf until he realises that for him the "cost of sport" spells ruin. Nobody need trouble much about the people who would count the cost before they took up racing as a sport. They are very well able to look after themselves.

In the original edition of the now celebrated Badminton Library, Football and Athletics were dealt with by Mr. Montagu Shearman in a single volume. The comparatively small portion of the book allotted to the description of the codes of football, known as Rugby and Association, did not, however, allow of justice being done to those great winter games. To maintain the reputation of the Library for completeness of detail an additional volume has now been added, in which that section of the former work which treated of the Rugby and Association games has been enlarged, and almost entirely re-written. In practical hints, even such experienced players as W. J. Oakley, C. O. Smith, and Frank Mitchell have failed to tell us much that is new, so fully have the subjects of their contributions been discussed by previous writers. On the other hand, those chapters which deal with what may be fitly described as the politics of football are of unusual interest, not only to those who play themselves, but to all who rely on English sports to raise the physical and moral standard of the nation. On the question of professionalism the authors speak with no uncertain voice. So hard, indeed, do they hit that their words cannot fail to give offence to many football enthusiasts, in the North of England especially. That they have endeavoured to fairly represent the present state of affairs from the amateur standpoint cannot, however, be doubted for a moment.

In the Association game, Messrs. Oakley and Smith admit that the keenness of competition, fostered by the battles of professionals, has forced up the standard of play to a height never dreamed of in the days when the delight of Englishmen in the rough and tumble of a manly sport alone attracted and held the players. But while admitting that in skill and science the game has vastly improved, they declare that the enjoyment of those who participate in it has diminished. Unless the inducement of money and medals is forthcoming, there is no certainty that the paid player will do his best. Why should he? It would be merely a waste of marketable energy and skill. Again, they assert that the followers of professionalism must for the most part be deprived of that enthusiasm which is inherent in those who play for their own particular club. While a player's services are to be bought for such a sum in ready cash, the club with the longest purse must win the day, for it can command his services though it be situated in the South of England and be the leading light of a club in Glasgow or Aberdeen. Perhaps the strongest indictment of all is brought by Mr. G. O. Smith, who states that the keenness of the players to win the match and the additional pay that follows victory causes kicking and unfairness to prevail. On this point a story of his is worth quoting: "Only the other day in a match the forwards on one side had made a fast run down the ground; they were getting near goal, and had only the backs to pass, when one of these, who was not going to be done, calmly stopped a pass with his hand. When remonstrated with, and asked if he called that sort of thing sport, he replied, "My good sir, if I hadn't done it it would have been a goal." This was repeated during the game, and though, of course, fouls were given, they were of no use, as by that time the defence had had time to get back. From the point of view of the Rugby amateur, Mr. Frank Mitchell speaks in a similar strain. He considers one of the evils of professionalism to consist in the uncertain prospects of a player when advancing middle age compels him to give up the game. Handsome wages have accustomed him to good living; he has forgotten his trade; and unless a public-house managership is attainable he has no hope of obtaining suitable employment. The Northern Union have, indeed, made a law that no one over age of employment shall play as a professional. But Mr. Mitchell considers that it is very doubtful if that body, despite its good intentions, will be able to enforce that law in the future. The authors of the present volume are, we imagine, over inclined to view matters in the worst light. Evils there are undoubtedly in the professional system; but it is difficult to see how that system could well be avoided. A working man could not afford to play regularly unless an enthusiastic employer paid him wages he had never earned, or his club assisted him in money. Again the battles of these trained teams are an object lesson to less skilful players throughout the country, and, in addition, afford amusement to thousands and tens of thousands who would otherwise be loitering in the evil atmosphere of public houses and billiard rooms, or wasting their money in horse-racing or rabbit coursing.

"INFANT'S" BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR A SHORT COURTSHIP.

At the London Sheriffs' Court on April 21, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Barchell and a jury, the case of Dulley v. Rowley, remitted from the High Court, came on for the assessment of damages. This was an action in which the plaintiff, Miss Florence Esther Dulley, an infant, of 37, Canonbury-square, N., sought by her father, Mr. Henry Purser Dulley, a commercial traveller, as next friend, to recover damages from the defendant, Mr. Stanley Arthur Rowley, for breach of promise of marriage. £500 damages were claimed.

In opening the case counsel said that the plaintiff was now twenty years of age, the defendant being twenty-four. The parties met at the wedding of a mutual friend in 1897, and early last year the acquaintance ripened, until they were introduced to each other's parents and became engaged. The parents of both parties acquiesced in the engagement. There was a large amount of correspondence, in which the defendant led the young lady to believe she would become his wife, but suddenly, without any apparent reason, he broke off the engagement. No course was left open to the plaintiff but to show the defendant that he could not trifle with a young lady in the manner he had done. A number of letters of an affectionate nature followed. In the first of these defendant had written: I went straight home and dreamt of you all night. I am beginning to think I am in love again, dear. It is a hard job in this days to find so perfect a girl and so good looking as you. Excuse my being personal, but I must tell you. Don't be late this evening, and believe me, yours in all lovingship, Stanley.

Counsel, continuing, said that both parties were passionately fond of cycling, and a good deal of the courtship took place on wheels. Defendant appeared to have given way to drink, and plaintiff wrote asking him to reform, and he promised to do so. On June 28 he wrote plaintiff: I shall take your advice in future, pet. I am awfully pleased about Miss B. She will not worry me any longer. With fondest love and kind regards to Ma, believe me, my own darling, yours as ever, Stanley.

Then followed a number of crosses, which, counsel said he believed, represented kisses; but he was not sure, as he had had no experience yet. (Laughter.)

Mr. Germaine, proceeding, said that there were numerous other letters couched in the most loving terms, with innumerable crosses for kisses, one of which was addressed to "Mrs. S. Rowley, 37, Canonbury-square." "Coming events," said counsel, "cast their shadows before."

Mr. Cohen: But this event didn't come off.

Continuing, Mr. Germaine said that after August 5 these tender communications ceased, and the defendant from that time treated the plaintiff and her family practically with indifference. Plaintiff saw by the defendant's conduct that he did not intend to fulfil his promise.

The plaintiff, an attractive young lady attired in a green tailor-made costume and a straw hat, bore out counsel's opening. Soon after defendant first met her he suggested an early marriage, and with regard to his means said that he "spent enough to keep three wives." (Laughter.) He added that after marriage he intended to buy a Ralli car and horse, and drive to the City to business. He also told her that he was a partner in his father's firm, and that if proceedings were taken against him for breach of promise of marriage he would be turned out of the business.

Mr. Cohen (in cross-examination): You are not very broken-hearted, Miss Dulley, are you:—Plaintiff: I was very much upset at the time—"But I saw you smiling when my friend read those funny letters."—"But I can smile even if I am broken-hearted." (Laughter.)

Mr. Cohen, for the defence, contended that the case was one for small damages, the defendant's position not being anything like so good as had been stated. But for the father the action would never have been brought, the young lady herself being willing to withdraw it. The courtship lasted under three months, and plaintiff had sustained little, if any, damage.—The jury assessed the damages at £200, and judgment for that amount was entered, with costs.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI IN A NEW ROLE.

The town of Bolton-le-Moors wore a very animated look on April 20, on the occasion of the visit of Ranjitsinhji for the purpose of opening a bazaar in aid of the local cricket club. The Indian Prince was due at the Town Hall at eleven, but long before that time crowds of enthusiastic spectators lined the principal thoroughfares in the hope of catching a glimpse of the famous cricketer. When, however, he did appear loud cheers were raised in his honour, which he acknowledged by repeatedly taking off his hat to the assembled thousands. One buxom Lancastrian matron particularly made her presence noticeable, as she was far from satisfied with "Ranji's" costume, which consisted of an ordinary grey frock-coat and the glossiest of silk hats.

"Well, I'm bothered," sweetly murmured the disappointed sightseer, "I thought as 'ow' ed coom in'is gredely Indian togs and such like."

The scene at the bazaar was truly picturesque, the Albert Hall being tastefully decorated to represent Omdurman, each stall bearing the name of one of the generals of the late campaign. The Mayor of Bolton, who, by the way, revelled in calling "Ranji" "his Serene Highness," and "our illustrious visitor briefly introduced the Prince in flattering terms who, on rising to speak, was accorded an enthusiastic reception the committee who were on the platform with him rising *en masse* and led by the indefatigable mayor burst forth into prolonged cheering. When the enthusiasm had subsided Ranjitsinhji, speaking in a clear voice with perfect intonation, said that it gave him the greatest pleasure to be among them, as he had made most of his big scores in the north, and could never forget the reception he had ever received from northern spectators. He would therefore take the opportunity of thanking the northern people for the very great honour they did him only three years ago by giving him a place in a representative side for England. He assured them that the honour they did him pleased not only one or two millions, but hundreds of millions of their fellow subjects. Lancashire and India were friends, not merely of to-day. India fed Lancashire industries, and Lancashire fed India's workmen. Such ties as these would always be of immense advantage to both countries, and it would be a very great day when the British Empire would be a self-supporting Empire. It was always a pleasure to come to the north, as all players were very much encouraged by the impartial manner northern spectators received their visitors. Australian players had constantly told him how well all north country crowds behaved towards them, and it was a pleasure—although they were a losing side—to see how nobly and in what a sportsmanlike manner the Manchester public greeted the Australians on the day they won the second Test Match.

The Mayor of Bolton then presented "Ranji" with a beautifully illuminated souvenier of the bazaar, and in presenting it said they hoped that this would not be the last visit of "his Serene Highness" to Bolton. In acknowledging the gift the recipient said that he had received three presents since his arrival, and he had come to the conclusion that it was a lucrative business opening bazaars, and he might be induced to come again. The bazaar was then declared open.

In the afternoon the famous batsman officiated at the opening ceremony of a bazaar in aid of the cricket club at Dergb. a small town some seven miles distant from Bolton.

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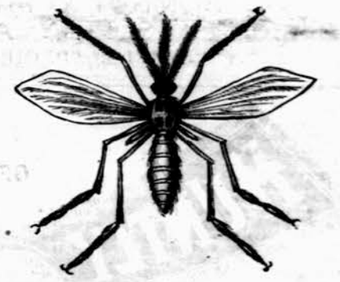

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